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VOL. XXIII NO. 150 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Italy Won't Withdraw Troops From Abyssinia

VICTORY FOR DE VALERA

Galway Bye-Election Gives Absolute Majority To Govt.

LONDON, June 24.

The Irish Free State government has obtained a clear majority excluding the speaker of two over all the other parties as a result of the capture at the bye election of the County Galway seat formerly held by the United Ireland Party. Mr. Eamon Corbett, Fianna Fail polled 37,415 votes against Mr. Thomas McDonagh 24,088.—Reuter.

MACGRATH BEATS WILMER ALLISON

First Day Tennis In Jubilee Wimbledon

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WIMBLEDON, June 24.

Exploiting his brilliant two-handed and back-hand shots with lightning pace and great accuracy, Macgrath, the young unseeded Australian, furnished the sensation of the glorious first day's play of the Jubilee Wimbledon Tennis defeating Wilmer Allison America's leading player, 6/4, 6/3, 7/9, 7/5. A record crowd, including Willsmoody who unplayed to-day, saw Allison wilt under Macgrath's inspired play. Allison after great recovery won the third after being 3/5, and then obtained 5/1 and lead fourth but Macgrath rally was irresistible.

Perry beat Marcel Rainville of Canada 6/1, 6/1, 6/3,. Austin beat Avory, nephew of late Justice Avory, 6/3, 6/1, 6/3. Hughes beat the American, Culley, 6/3, 11/9, 6/2 but Great Britain lost many players including Wilde, Freshwater and Collins.

Jean Borotra is still the idol of Wimbledon. The crowd dispelled the idea that he is now unable to last five sets by defeating Hankel. Germany's second ranked player 6/4, 1/6, 8/6, 2/6, 6/2.

Jute Magnate Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June, 24.

Death took place of Sir Archibald Birkmyre, partner in Birkmyre Brothers Jute Manufacturer and Merchants of Bengal at the age of 60.

STOP PRESS

REDUCED TO PENURY.

LONDON, June 24.

The Lord Mayor's appeal for Quetta was further endorsed by Sir Bhupen Mitra, Sir Denys Bray, Mr. Torquhil Matheson. Sir B. N. Mitra emphasised the suddenness of the disaster and pointed out that the deathroll was not less than 30,000. Sir D Bray stressed the feelings of sympathy and sorrow felt by those who were formerly resident in Quetta.

Mr. Matheson who returned to England just before the disaster described the experiences of staff officers and their families who escaped by a miracle and mentioned a letter from a professional man who had been reduced to penury and who wrote. "Once again the army has proved its marvellous efficiency. To establish order in three days from Chaos, terror and horrors unimaginable is something to be proud of.

Lord Reading wrote regretting that affection of voice prevented his attendance but to add his appeal on behalf of the victims of the appalling disaster.—Reuter.

Need For Special Agents To Watch Indian Interests

Marketing Legislation In Kenya

SAFEGUARD AGAINST ABUSE OF POWER

Menon's Report May Lead To Further Representation

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

SIMLA, June 24.

A lucid and interesting account of the situation regarding the Marketing Legislation in Kenya was given to-day to the Press Conference at Simla. Mr. Menon's report gave the Government of India such excellent material that representation became easy to make and two material concessions have been gained. The position in fact is that these concessions solve for the time being the fears on the subject.

Mr. Andrews confirmed this impression stating that the issue of representations from India on the point was satisfactory. This does not mean, however, the end of the chapter.

For instance Mr. Menon's views regarding the working of such legislation in Uganda and Tanganyika may make the Government of India to send some representation to provide against the possibilities of abuse of power in the territories where the chief motive force of administrative action in the past had been to eliminate Indians.

But the immediate problem being the pending legislation in Kenya. The Government has ensured, firstly, that the existing marketing centres will not be replaced by new ones as otherwise the small Indian trader would have been hard hit as he would not have the means to set up business in a new centre; secondly, whenever it is proposed to give exclusive license to any person for dealing with any commodity this fact would be first debated in the local Council in Kenya where Indians have five representatives.

FURTHER REPRESENTATION.

Further ordinance even if passed would not come into force till a proclamation is issued and that would give the Government of India time to make representation. Even now the Government of India is pressing for some further safeguards. The nature of such representation is not yet known, but it may be expected that the Government would ensure that conditions under which "exclusive licenses" would be granted would be specified beforehand for all interests to comment on them. Similarly the power of the Government officials in Kenya to issue the license or revoke it would be strictly defined so that it may not be used arbitrarily. Again the precedent of Uganda or Tanganyika may be quoted and appeal to High Court may be provided giving the aggrieved party the right to state that the order passed was against the rules governing the same. All these are matters in which the Government may be expected to act promptly and now that Mr. Malcolm Macdonald is at the Colonial Office better hearing is expected than in the time of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

The publication of these papers just two days before the Kenya Council is to discuss the matter is explained by the argument that the Government of India were anxious to explore all possible methods of solution before releasing the correspondence. They think that the results have justified their caution and that Indian opinion can now effectively intervene in suggesting any further safeguards beyond those obtained hitherto.

VIGILANCE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

The Government of India who are themselves thinking of marketing legislation could not object to a similar proposal on principle as Kenya's economic interests dictate this step, but they wish to safeguard that no administrative discrimination hurts Indian interest.

NEED FOR SPECIAL AGENT.

This controversy, however, brings out prominently the need for having an Agent for the Government of India in the three territories as, but for Mr. Menon's report, they may have remained largely in the dark. It is true that Mr. Menon's appointment as Deputy Secretary to the department would prove helpful but Mr. Menon's visit was a hurried one and the need for a Special Agent for these territories is one that may well be pressed by the Members of the Assembly in the Autumn session.

SIMLA, June 24.

The Government of India have released for publication papers on marketing legislation in Kenya announcing two concessions secured by the Government of India.

In September 1934, Mr. K. P. S. Menon I.C.S., visited Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to study the marketing systems of those territories and to attempt, in the light of information thus obtained, to assess the probable effect on Indian interests of the Bill modelled on the legislation in force in Uganda and Tanganyika that had been published in Kenya.

The legislation in force in Uganda and Tanganyika was passed in February and August respectively of 1932. Its main objective was to improve the quality of native produce especially for purposes of export and to ensure payment in cash to the native producer by the regulation of marketing. India's main concern in the existing and projected legislation in these territories arises from the desire that the methods employed to achieve the objects in view do not inflict on her nationals who have settled there sacrifices out of proportion to what the settler community may legitimately be required to make in the interests of the prosperity of the land of its adoption and of its indigenous population.

MENON'S TASK.

It seems convenient at this stage to state broadly what these methods are. The licensing of deal-

Continued on Page 8

SPANISH REVOLT ECHO

Court Martial Sentences 4 To Death And 36 Get Life Sentence

(Special Cable).

OVIEDO, June 24.

The court martial sitting "in camera" sentenced four to death in the trial in which 65 were charged with revolutionary activities during the abortive October revolt in Asturia (Catalonia). Thirty-six others were condemned to life imprisonment, seven to 12 years, while 18 were acquitted.

It is believed 3,500 were killed during the rebellion.

WHOLE PROCEEDS FOR PRODUCERS

Britain's Agricultural Policy Concerning Wheat Act

RUGBY, June 24

Referring to the Government's Agricultural policy, Mr. Walter Elliott, Minister for Agriculture, in a speech on Saturday said that the policy which was so far working best and which they desired to continue to develop and expand was that upon which the Wheat Act was based—the policy of earmarked tariff and levy, the whole proceeds of which went to the producers in this country.

The principle of wheat act was the principle of negotiations now proceeding in regard to beef.—B.O.W.

NOTICE SERVED ON SECRETARY OF STATE

Karachi Tragedy League Demands Compensation For Lives Lost

KARACHI, June 24.

It is understood that the Karachi Tragedy League through Mr. Mahomed Aslam, Bar-at-Law has served notice on the Secretary of State for India demanding compensation for the lives lost in the recent firing at Karachi.—United Press.

"QUETTA BAN" AND CONGRESS LEADERS

M.L.A. To Ask For Copy Of Correspondence Between Govt. And Rajen Babu

LYALLPUR, JUNE 23.

Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A. has given notice of the following questions to be asked at the next session of the Legislative Assembly:

1. Is it a fact that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress applied to the authorities for permission to visit Quetta? If so what correspondence passed between the Government and the President of the Congress in this connection?

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the full text of the correspondence that passed?

2. What were the grounds which led the Government to refuse permission to Mahatma Gandhi and the President of the Congress to visit Quetta?—United Press.

Quetta Disaster Transcends National Boundaries

LONDON MAYOR APPEALS FOR FUNDS FOR 'QUAKE VICTIMS

LONDON, June 24.

A message from Lord Willingdon expressing gratitude for the generous and prompt demonstration of sympathy with the victims of the terrible catastrophe and mentioning that the fund opened in India has exceeded £150,000 was read by the Lord Mayor at a largely attended meeting at Mansion House to support his appeal for the relief of Quetta victims.

NOT A SINGLE REFUSAL.

The Lord Mayor emphasised the extent and gravity of the disaster. He said he had approached the Lord Mayors and Mayors of provinces with a view to obtaining their assistance for the fund. He was glad to say that he had not had a single refusal.

ZETLAND'S APPEAL.

Marquis of Zetland described the earthquake as probably the greatest calamity which ever visited any country in the Empire. He emphasised the extent of the devastation and suffering and warmly paid a tribute to the work of the authorities in instituting prompt measures of rescue and relief. He opined that only eye-witness could depict the conditions and then read a vivid letter from an Englishwoman who actively participated in the work of relief. The letter described the experiences of British Indian hospitals and also recounted the relief work in the surrounding villages. Marquis of Zetland said the description of the events in the letter afforded a striking proof of his belief that human nature rises to its full stature in the face of dire calamity.

NO QUESTION OF RACE OR CREED.

Marquis of Zetland said that 20,000 were threatened with destitution unless aid was granted by the State and could be supplemented by private charity. He emphasised that in calamities of this kind there was no question of race ir creed. Sympathy in the face of human suffering bound together nations of the earth. This was recognised by the International Relief Fund which is appealing for the assistance of other countries.

Marquis of Zealand was confident that it would meet with ready response and he was confident also that the response to Lord Mayor's appeal would be in keeping with the traditional humanitarian feelings of the people of this country.

INDIA'S URGENT NEED

H. H. Aga Khan recalled the generosity of Engand in the relief of famine in Russia in the eighties and later in famine assistance in India. He said in great work of helping Quetta. Christians, Hindus, Moslems and Jews met as one. As an Indian he expressed his gratitude to the immediate way in which the Governments of Britain and Australia had shown sympathy by coming to the aid of India and reminded the audience that many were injured in Quetta and nearly all were destitute unless a world-wide hand of charity were advanced. He added the fact that India has not yet had State assistance such as old age pensions and unemployment benefit which constituted further ground for appealing for help. He said every contribution would unite not only the subjects of the King, but mankind at a time when we want to see human brotherhood openly avowed.

No Peace Without Concessions

Authority Of Conciliation Commission To Settle Dispute Challenged

WILL EDEN RAISE QUESTION WITH IL DUCE?

ROME, June 24.

The firm attitude adopted by Italy as regards Abyssinia is reflected in a statement of the Foreign Office spokesman who expressed his opinion that Capt. Anthony Eden is unlikely to make satisfactory proposals even if the subject was brought up.

No Withdrawal

The spokesman rejected the idea of territorial and commercial concessions for "Italy cannot and will not withdraw her troops from her colonies until something was done to ensure that Abyssinia would not continue to menace Italy."

Hague Has No Power

The spokesman made it clear that the Italo Abyssinian Conciliation Commission meeting at Hague to-morrow is not empowered to settle the main differences between the two countries.—Reuter.

EDEN-DUCE TALKS OPEN

Italian Solidarity With French View

(Special Cable.)

ROME, June 24.

The conversations between Captain Anthony Eden and Sgr. Mussolini opened at the Palazzo Venezia where, it is expected, the Duce would express Italian solidarity with the French point of view regarding the Anglo-German Naval Agreement.

There are signs in the Italian press, however, that while Italy is critical of the alleged independent manner in which Britain has acted and disapproves of the methods used in reaching the agreement with Germany, the actual agreement is regarded with satisfaction.

According to official view, the Abyssinian question is not expected to be discussed unless Capt. Eden brought from the British Government concrete proposals to solve the dispute. It is understood that the Italian government would welcome any positive suggestion helping to solve the dispute by enabling Italy to attain certain territorial concessions.

Eden Anrious To Raise Abyssinian Question

ROME, June 24.

Hitherto Capt. Eden has not broached the question of Abyssinia, though the presence of Mr. Thompson, the Foreign Office African expert supports the report that Capt. Eden is anxious to raise the matter.

After three hours' formal conversations this morning, Sgr. Mussolini and Capt. Eden conversed alone at length in a corner room after lunch. Owing to the extensive ground to be covered Capt. Eden is expected to remain until Wednesday.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TALKS

Official Communique On Full And Frank Exchange Of Views

LONDON, June 23.

The Anglo-German naval talks since the publication of the exchange notes on June 18 proceeded on the same friendly lines as those previously held with the representatives of other governments, states an official communique. There has been a full frank exchange of views on the future qualitative limits and programmes of future naval construction. A statement of both Germany's views and the suggestions of the British Government in regard to the future general agreement on Naval limitation will be communicated confidentially to the governments of other interested powers.

The views exchanged between the German and British representatives are necessarily tentative since the ultimate decisions at the future international Naval conference are dependent on the attitude adopted for the other naval powers.—Reuter.

FRESH FRENCH NAVAL PLANS

What Deputies Want After Washington Treaty Lapses

(Special Cable).

PARIS, June 24.

Speeding up of the construction of the 35,000 ton battleship which already on the slips and laying down of another on Jan 1, 1937, immediately after the Washington treaty expires, will be urged by several members when the Minister of Marine, M. Pietrie, addresses an important meeting of the Navy Committee in the Chamber to-morrow.

NEW CABINET FOR YUGOSLAVIA

Stojadinovitch Forms "Appeasement Govt."

(Special Cable).

BELGRADE, June 24.

Hailed as "Appeasement Government" the new Cabinet formed by M. Stojadinovitch who is also Foreign Minister. Most of the Party Groups are represented except the Matcheks Block.

The Government is undertaking office with the mission of wiping out old regimes of dictatorial legislation and of paving the way to elections in a few months and of inaugurating a new democratic regime.

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Wanted immediately a well qualified and experienced Professor of English for teaching B.A. Honours classes at the Chellasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur, Sind. Pay according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Principal by the 30th June stating minimum salary required. (1268).

Wanted young and energetic Clerks for Weaving Department of local Cotton Mill. Those who hold full experience need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1268, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—Engineers, S. D. O.'s and Overseers to secure easily Diploma of M. I. C. E. and A. M. I. C. E. Apply to Consulting Engineer, Pahargunj, Delhi. (4421)

Wanted experienced organizers for Bombay City and Suburbs, Maharashtra and Nizam's Dominions, on salary or commission. Apply, the New Asiatic Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Birla Bros. Ltd., 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (1265)

Wanted an experienced Weaving Master with thorough technical knowledge for an upcountry mill. Apply, Box No. 4414, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an expert Bleaching and Dyeing Master with thorough practical and technical knowledge for an upcountry mill. Apply, Box No. 4415, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics, for Bank Service. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (4398).

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56. EDUCATIONAL.

American Dental College—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. 4307

Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra. Opens 15th July. Course efficient, practical, not expensive. Matriculates admitted. Get Prospectus. (4403).

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering. City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges. Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 20. (4399).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted matric and other students, desirous of learning wireless. Good prospects. Fresh Batch opening shortly. Apply with anna stamp. Radio Electric, Post Box No. 3587, Bombay. (4551).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be considered in the order they are received till the required number is made up. (4247).

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class. Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4308).

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69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 11-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4267).

Anand & Co., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, negotiate confidentially Loans on personal security to Civil and Military officers, mortgage of property, etc., on most reasonable terms. Enquiries invited. (1262).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Applications are invited on handsome commission and salary up to Rs. 150 per month to introduce silk sarris and suitings manufactured in our mills. Apply to:—The Punjab Textile Mills, Ravi Road, Lahore (Punjab). (4328).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorized Agents, Kass and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (0867).

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124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Appreciable extraordinary delicious Bombay, Langra, Krishen Bhog mangoes Rs. 5 per 100 net. Safe arrival guarranteed season poor. Advance immediately Grafts Catalogue Free. Supdt. Raja Nursery, Darbhanga, No. 21, (Behar). (4420).

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(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 19-6-1935.
(1270)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913
and
In the matter of the C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

The C. P. Cement Company, Limited, having its registered Office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay .....Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 21st day of June, 1935, for confirming the Reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 45,50,000 divided into 4,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 ordinary shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 35,50,000 divided into 3,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court House on the 12th day of July, 1935.

Any creditor or Shareholder of the above Company, desiring to oppose the making of an Order for Reduction of the Capital of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1935.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
Address: 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(1267)

Public Notices

S. S. "SUMATRA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 23rd June, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE.
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SUNDAY THE 30TH JUNE 1935 AT 10-30 IN THE MORNING.

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Will be on view two days before the sale.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the cars removed within three days of the sale.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 887 of 1935 (Minocher Ruttonji Contractor vs. Rustomji Dadiba Billimoria), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the corner of Reay Road and Victoria Cross Road:—

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CASE UNDER SARDA ACT

Secretary Of Child Marriage Prevention Society Hauled Up

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

Mr. H.K. De, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, acquitted to-day Durga Prasad Parika and Baijnath Bagari who were charged by Sew Ratan Lal Binani, said to be the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Child Marriages.

The complainant's allegations were that the two accused had entered into a criminal conspiracy in British India and had their minor son and daughter, respectively, married at Chandernagore, which was a French Settlement.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING

The defence was that the prosecution case was frivolous and vexatious and had been started by the complainant for the purpose of blackmailing the accused and that a case of extortion against the complainant was now pending before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution cited several witnesses after the examination of whom the Magistrate called upon the parties to argue the case.

On the matter coming up before the Magistrate for argument the complainant put in an application for an adjournment as he wished to apply for a transfer of the case.

Arguments were, however, heard after which the Magistrate acquitted the accused and called upon the complainant to show cause why he should not forfeit the amount of his bond, namely, Rs. 100, which he had entered into under the provisions of the Sarda Act when he had [illegible]

PUNJAB DISTRICT BOARDS

Activities For 1933-34 Reveal Satisfactory Progress

LAHORE, June 21.

The annual report on the working of District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1933-34, shows that on the whole these local bodies performed their functions satisfactorily during the year and did their best to surmount the difficulties arising out of the financial crisis, now fortunately, so far as can be seen, drawing to an end. Members of Boards numbered 1,186 of whom 338 were appointed and 848 elected. Only 11 of the appointed members were officials. Out of the 29 Boards 26 had appointed official chairman. Guiranwala and Gujrat had elected non-officials while Sialkot had an elected official as chairman. As usual, the District Board Elections were more uneventful and characterised by less bitterness and irregularities than Municipal Elections. Cases of personation occurred only in the Amritsar elections and the offenders were promptly tried. In all the divisions more than 50 per cent. of the seats were uncontested but where contests occurred they were often keen.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

A satisfactory feature is the continued maintenance of the closing balance at Rs. 29 lakhs, the increased expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs having been balanced by similar increase of income. The income under all the heads showed very little variations from the previous years. The yield from professional and halsyat tax though Rs. 6,000 in excess of the figures for the previous year, could be improved a great deal by better methods of assessment and collection. It is noteworthy that the total of grants-in-aid from Government which in previous year was equal to the rest of the revenues of the Boards, was in the year under report nearly Rs. 2 lakhs greater. Critics of Government's interference with and control over the affairs of the Boards would do well to remember the fact that the major portion of the Board's revenues comes from the Government. The financial condition of the Boards may on the whole be described as satisfactory. They have generally managed to adjust their resources to the financial prices fairly well. The total income of the Boards during the year amounted to Rs. [illegible] lakhs while the [illegible]

penditure was Rs. 197 lakhs. The Boards spent Rs. 111.7 lakhs on Education as against Rs. 109.6 lakhs during the preceding year, and the medical expenditure rose from Rs. 20.8 to Rs. 21.2 lakhs.

BENEFICIENT ACTIVITIES

By dint of stringent economy, including the closure of unsatisfactory primary schools, the District Boards have managed to consolidate their position in the sphere of education. Their expenditure on girls' education amounted only to Rs. 1.53 lakhs. It is to be hoped that local bodies will be stimulated to do more for female education. A dearth of trained female teachers is still the limiting factor though this handicap is steadily being reduced. The pride of place goes to Rohtak which had 69 girl schools. The movement for the education of depressed classes instead of making headway has fallen back, a fact which is much to be regretted. The education department attributes it to cosmic depression, it may therefore be hoped that with the return of prosperity the movement will go ahead with increasing vigour. The number of adults schools has also registered a steady decline.

The medical expenditure of the Boards is still very much less than five years ago when the total was Rs. 27.6 lakhs. There is a general complaint about the inadequacy of expenditure on maintenance and upkeep of hospitals. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals charges the local bodies for systematically keeping the hospitals in disrepair, in some cases with the express object of lessening their liabilities for hospitals in the eve of provincialisation. The number of rural dispensaries remained at 362. The system of subsidized dispensaries which was started as an experiment, has not met with much success. In Attock district alone two such dispensaries have been opened and even in thee the success of the experiment is still in doubt. The number of health centres rose during the year from 11 to 13.

The Boards further continued to contribute to the maintenance of 25 other centres. The number of trained dais in rural areas showed considerable increase and there is every hope that the demand will increase with the supply.—A.P.

"FETTERED FREEDOM"

India Bill Sets Country Task Of Breaking Them, Says "Daily Herald"

The Government of India Bill has passed the House of Commons. Its passage through the House of Lords may be a little troubled: but it is certain.

By next year the new Constitution will be working in the Provinces. By the spring of 1937 the Federal Government should be in existence in Delhi.

Admittedly the Bill gives to the Indian people an added and considerable measure of self-Government. Even ringed round as they are by "safeguards" devised as a defence of privilege and a barrier against democracy, the new powers, especially in the Provinces, give new opportunities of which full use will be made.

But, granted this, the Labour Party was assuredly right to vote against the Bill on Third Reading. For its faults are so grave that to a far-seeing mind they outweigh its virtues.

ENTRENCHED REACTION.

The Bill, says the Labour Party amendment, "entrenches in the legislatures the forces of wealth, privilege and reaction."

That is an incontrovertible fact. The Bill's supporters do not deny it. They defend it. They believe in the need for giving the balance of power into the keeping of what they are pleased to call the "conservative and stabilising element."

It is the old Tory doctrine forced upon the Indian people. The Bill might well be entitled "a Bill for the Permanent Establishment of Toryism in India."

One-third of the seats in the Federal Assembly, 40 per cent. of the seats in the Council of State, are reserved for the nominees of the Princes.

Add to that the reservation of seats for Europeans, for landholders, for "Commerce and Industry," for privileged minorities, and it is understandable why the experts judge that even though the strongest political party in India "sweeps the country," it cannot hope at the very best for more than 30 per cent. of the seats in the Assembly.

In the Provinces the [illegible] not loaded so heavily; but they are still loaded. And the Constitution bristles with checks and safeguards which must make the lot of any progressive Government and progressive majority stormy and arduous.

To take one, but an enormously important case. The Governor-General will have instructions—alterable only by consent of the British House of Lords—not to assent to any Bill which "would alter the character of the Permanent Settlement."

That means that the land reform which is the most urgent economic need of three great Provinces, with a total population of 150,000,000, is a barred subject.

Intended as guarantees of social and political peace, the constitutional checks are, in fact, a guarantee of social and political strife; they ensure that brains and energies needed for urgent constructive reforms will be diverted to political struggles.

RIGID FRAME

The Bill, as Major Attlee warned the House, "will tend to subdue all the active forces in India into a barren opposition, using majorities for purely negative ends."

It seeks to confine the national energies of India within a rigid framework which can be neither bent not broken by democratic and constitutional means.

History provides all too many examples of the folly and danger of such attempts. If there is one lesson it teaches, it is that for social peace and social progress Consitutions must be not mechanical, but organic, not rigid, but flexible.

The India Bill ignores that lesson. It gives to India a fettered freedom and condemns it to further struggle for the breaking of the fetters.—"Daily Herald."

ALLEGED DACOIT GANG ARRESTED

NAWABSHAH, June 23.

In connection with the recent dacoity committed in a village in Khairpur State the police have arrested a number of alleged bandits including their ring leader alleged to be a big sardar.

From their person about Rs. 1,100 and one hundred cartridges a gun and some jewellery have been recovered.—United Press.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, according to a Trivandrum message dated June 24, "[illegible] for Simla [illegible]"

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REACTIONARY & RETROGRADE

States' People Condemn Bhulabhai Desai's Speech At Mysore

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference was held in the Servants of India Society's headquarters at Poona on Sunday under the presidentship of Sjt. Amritlal V. Thakkar.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference has read the speech delivered by Sjt Bhulabhai Desai before the Mysore Bar Association at Mysore on the 10th inst. and the meeting places on record its considered opinion that that the said speech contains doctrines which are reactionary and retrograde in spirit and detrimental to the best interest of the People of the Indian States.

"It is further of opinion that inasmuch as the creed of the Indian National Congress does not make any difference between British India and Indian India, but demands complete independence for India as a whole, and inasmuch as the Congress position as contained in resolution No. 17 of the Calcutta Congress clearly contemplates support to the States' People's struggle for freedom and inasmuch as the latest resolution of the A.I.C.C. at Jubbulpore definitely pledges support to the States' People in their struggle for freedom; the said speech of Mr. Desai is against the general policy of the Congress in this matter.

ADVICE TO RULERS.

"The Committee notes with regret the deletion of the words States' Subject from Section 6 of the India Bill after the bill had passed the second reading in the House of Commons to meet the objections urged by the rulers of the States on the advice of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has deprived the States' People of what little they stood to gain under the Bill and the Committee further states that this advice and the general attitude of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on this question stand condemned, as the same are against the position taken by Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference."

"Inasmuch as the trend of the whole speech runs counter to the declared policy of the Congress on the subject of the States, this meeting requests the President and the A.I.C.C. to repudiate the statement contained in the speech."

HUSBAND DETECTS ALLEGED KIDNAPPER

Accused Charged With Abducting Wife Of Complainant

BOMBAY, Monday.

The alleged abduction of a woman from the custody of her husband during a Cinema show after giving him a drugged 'bidi' in February last in Bombay had a sequel at the Girgaum Police Court to-day when Narayan Vithoo, said to be the brain of a gang of three, was produced before the Magistrate (Mr. I. N. Mehta) by the Lamington Road Police.

The investigating officer, in applying for a remand till July 1, stated that the accused along with two others, one of whom named Jagdoo had already been convicted, induced the husband of the girl to visit Bombay along with her.

On the evening of their arrival, they visited a theatre when the husband was drugged and the girl abducted.

GIRL TRACED AT MAHIM.

A month after this, the girl was traced at Mahim. The accused absconded after that.

On Saturday, the husband of the girl detected him entering a wharf and handed him over to a policeman.

Pending enquiries, the Magistrate ordered his remand into custody for a week.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Negapatam under the joint auspices of the Municipality and District Board a resolution expressing deep sympathy with the sufferers of Quetta Earthquake was passed. A Committee was formed to collect subscriptions for the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund and a decent sum was subscribed on the spot.

ORISSA BOUNDARY QUESTION

Cannot Be Reconsidered, Says Hoare To Deputationists

BOMBAY, Monday.

Messrs. Deshapandya Subba Rao of Nandyala and K. L. Narasimha Rao, Advocate, Madras, the Andhra, deputationists who had been to London to wait on the Secretary of State for India to impress upon him the necessity of a separate Andhra Province, and the widespread protest against the alienation of parts of Parlakimidi and Jaipur States from Andhra Districts to be added to the new Orissa Province, returned to Bombay this morning by the Italian boat "Conte Rosso." The deputationists included Messrs P. V. Subba Rao, C. Sambasiva Rao and K. V. L. Narasimha Rao, Barristers-at-Law, who are staying in London.

Great Resentment

The Andhra deputation waited on Sir Samuel Hoare, who was then Secretary of State for India, on May 14 and explained to him in detail the great resentment regarding the Orissa boundary question and brought home to him the necessity for the formation of a separate Andhra Province.

Mr. Subba Rao, leader of Andhra deputation who returned today by the Italian Mail Boat.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Deputationists told the representative of the "Chronicle", replied that now that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report had been totally accepted by Parliament and the question of Orissa boundary could not be reconsidered, but added that it could be done only by 'Orders in Council' which might be resorted under extraordinary circumstances.

Regarding the formation of a separate Andhra Province, Sir Samuel is stated to have said that the British Parliament would favourably consider it if the local Legislature under the Reformed Constitution would also pass a resolution to that effect.

Several members of Parliament, whom the Deputationists met, were impressed with the points of view expressed by them. Mr. K. L. Narasimha Rao, besides his work as a member of the Andhra deputation, studied the working of Co-operative Institutes in several countries on the Continent as a representative of the All-India Co-operative Institutes Association. In this connection his tour on the Continent was arranged by the International Co-operative Alliance League, London.

Mr. Deshpandya Subba Rao attended several meetings of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

HOW LAW AND ORDER ARE ADMINISTERED

A. I. C. C. Seeks Information From Maharashtra

POONA, June 23

A meeting of the Maharashtra Congress Committee is to be held in Poona in the first of July. The main business at the meeting will be the consideration of a circular from the All-India Congress Committee asking the members to furnish all information available with regard to alleged irregularities in the administration of law and order by the Government for the purposes of the Congress party in the Assembly.

In this connection Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who is the convener of the group of members of the Congress Party in charge of collecting information with regard to the administration of law and order has also circularised the members for furnishing such information to the Congress Party secretariat.—A. P.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" STAR ARTISTES

NEW RECORDS OF RENOWNED ARTISTES OUT THIS MONTH
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BOMBAY GETS MORE THAN NORMAL RAINFALL

Week-End Downpour Besides Causing Floods Beats Previous Figures By 8 ins: 20 Cents

Bombay has exceeded her normal rainfall by 8 inches 20 cents within a week of the arrival of the monsoon. During the past 48 hours the continuous downpour has been responsible for floods in the low lying areas in the city. Parel was marooned on Saturday and Dadar suffered a similar fate. Vincent Road which resembled a canal, witnessed the unusual spectacle of a man rowing through this important thoroughfare in an improvised boat.

The dislocation of tram traffic caused great inconvenience. A municipal meat van which got stranded on the tram track, could not be moved for some time.

Although the rains have been so severe many municipal drains are still clogged, making it impossible for the draining of the flood waters. Unless there is a break in the weather, this accumulation of water will serve as a breeding place for mosquitoes.

St. George's Hospital recorded 18 inches 15 cents of rain during the past 48 hours, Colaba coming next with 15 inches 74 cents.

The temperature has fallen appreciably and on Monday after the rain had ceased, the conditions became very pleasant, a gentle breeze blowing throughout the afternoon.

Rainfall To-Date

	Past 48 hrs.	Total Rainfall for June.
Colaba	15.74	22.42
St. George's Hospital	18.15	35.33
J. J. Hospital	10-52	33.91
Matunga	12.50	33.30

According to the Colaba Observatory Report the break is only temporary and we must expect more thunder and rain.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN DECCAN

POONA, June 24

Monsoon has been active along the West coast of the peninsula, in the Deccan and in Lower Burma. Widespread dust or thunder-storms occurred in and along the Western Himalayas and in the plain of the Punjab. Temperatures were above normal in and around East United Provinces.

Conditions were markedly unsettled in North-West of Bay of Bengal off the Orissa coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, South of Hyderabad, Malabar, North Madras coast and local in Bengal, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, North Hyderabad and Mysore, and there were a few falls in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, West Central India, South West Punjab, East Rajputana, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Port Blair two inches, Victoria Point and Akyab two each, Tavoy, Amherst and Gwa one and a half each, Purnea two, Sibsagar one and a half, Berhampore, Jalpaiguri, Sambalpur one each, Akola one and a half, Simla, Delhi and Parachinar one each, Ludhiana half, Gulmarg quarter, Bombay, Parbhani, Mahableshwar and Khandala two each, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Bijapur, Hyderabad, Calicut, Kurnool and Gopalpur one and a half each.

FORECAST

Monsoon will continue active in Malabar, Konkan and the Deccan and strengthen round the head of the Bay of Bengal and rainfall will increase in the central parts of the country and extend in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and United Provinces. Scattered thundershowers will recur along and near the Western Himalayas.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Locally heavy rain is likely to begin in South West Bengal and along the Orissa and Ganjam coast within the next 36 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 24-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.024 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.9 degrees 3.9 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.0 degrees 2.5 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 181 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 2.20 inches

Total rainfall during the month 22.42 inches

Total rainfall during the year 22.44 inches

Weather remarks: Thunder and rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-6-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TEA-SHOP OWNER STABBED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Repeated refusals to re-employ a servant dismissed for bad conduct, brought a tea-shop keeper at Pydhonie Road into serious trouble on Sunday night.

Three men entered his shop; fisted the owner and his brother; rushed to the counter, pulled out a drawer, threw it on the floor, and made good their escape with Rs. 42.

Apparently not satisfied with this, two of them returned to the place and stabbed the owner.

The Pydhonie police were informed of this and later in the night they arrested Mohammad Esoof and Hussain Ebrahim on suspicion.

P. Mamoo, the dismissed servant, who is also implicated in the offence is alleged to be absconding.

The Dongri police placed the two accused before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court today. Pending enquiries, they were remanded to custody for a week.

ELECTRICIAN KILLED

Handled Very Crude Construction Of Portable Lamp

BOMBAY, Monday.

How an electrician met his death while engaged in his work was narrated before the City Coroner to-day.

Hassan Gulam Hussain, the unfortunate electrician, was testing a lead in the "Apollo Cinema" Parel, yesterday when he received an electric shock. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

The inquest took place before the Coroner to-day, when the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "death due to arrest of perspiration on account of electric shock sustained as a result of handling a very crude construction of a portable electric lamp."

CRUSHED UNDER LORRY

Coroner's Jury Recommend Prosecution Of Driver

BOMBAY, Monday.

"Death due to shock and internal haemorrhage from the crushing of internal organs," was the verdict of the City Coroner at the inquest held to-day on the dead body of Yesoobai Bapu, a Hindu woman, aged 60 years, who died on the 13th instant as the result of a motor accident which took place on that day on Parel Road while she was trying to cross the road.

Sheikh Abdul Sheikh Mahebut, the driver of the motor truck in question, was recommended to be prosecuted for rash and negligent driving under section 304-A, I.P.C.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Prospects Of Wimbledon Tennis Championships

(By J. C. MAITRA)

WOLRD'S BEST AT THE FAIR.

The annual feast of the finest amateur tennis in the world commenced at Wimbledon yesterday. The best players from all parts of the globe have gathered there to measure their strength with the world's part-rankers and incidentally try their luck in the attainment of the highest individual honours of the world of tennis. Fred Perry of Britain, who won the world Crown last year, appears to be invincible at present. Gottfied Von Cramm of Germany who was declared by no less an authority on tennis than Bill Tilden as the formost player in the world, went down before the World Champion in the French Championships Tournament in three straight Sets.

PERRY'S CROWN SECURE.

Jack Crawford of Australia, of whom great things are always expected, have shown poor form of late. After being subdued by Perry in three straight sets at auteil, he suffered further setbacks in the semi-final round of the Davis Cup. Not only Von Cramm but even H. Henkel, Germany's No. 2, smashed him up. Unless he regains his old form within the next few days, it is hardly likely that Crawford will be a serious challenger to Perry this year. Nor do I hold a strong fancy for the German Ace to win the world title. With the exception of Sydney Wood, the 1931 champion, who is reported to be in the pink of condition at present, I do not see anybody who will be a serious menace in Perry's path.

TEST OF YOUNG BLOOD.

"Bunny" Austin has shown considerable improvement in his stamina, but I doubt very much if he would even have the chance of wearing the World Crown. Of the younger players, Donald Budge of U. S. A. is receiving plenty of attention from Tennis players and critics both in England and America. It is said that he has modelled his strokes on his brilliant compatriot Elisworth Vines, the World Champion of 1932. But neither he nor Vivian McGrath of Australia, Henkel of Germany, or Christian Boussus or his stable-mate, Bernard, are yet capable or rising to the heights reached by the first four I have referred to above. Another player who has been showing remarkable progress is the Czechoslovakian leader, Roderick Mengel. Though possessed of tremendous height and power he too does not come up to the calibre of the top quintette. Therefore his chances of looking into the finals are small.

DOROTHY'S CHANCES EQUALLY BRIGHT.

Leaving the fight for the world title between the above-mentioned players which is ultimately to stick up to the holder. I fancy I look round among the ranks of the women players for their next champion it seems almost certain that Dorothy Round will succeed in retaining the Crown. The surprise Kay Stammers sprang on her at Eastbourne has passed of like a nightmare. She avenged her defeat by slaughtering Catharine mercilessly at Beckenham the other day in less than half an hour conceding only two games in the process. The two Helens of America have not been seen to any great advantage as yet. The great Helen Wills-Moody lost to Kay Stammers in the semi-final of the Kent Championships without winning a game in the first set. The chief rival to Dorothy is sure to the German player, Mme. Sperling, the winner of the French title.

OTHER CLAIMANTS TO WOMEN'S TITLE.

There are Mme. Mathieu and Margaret Scriven, the French Ace and England's No. 2, who may be relied on to put in strong claims for the title. But I am afraid the barricade set up by Round, Jacobs and Sperling would prove insurmountable for them. A new star has arisen on the horizon in the diminutive personality of Signorita Lizana from Chille. She has already become very popular with the English fans. She needs, however, more training and experience to reach the highest standard. The leading Australian player, Joan Hartigan, is there to question the title. But her recent performances in Europe have been far from convincing.

AMERICANS SUPREME IN DOUBLES.

In men's Doubles, Wilmer Allison and J. Van Ryn of America are fancied as the strongest pair in the field. They have figured in the champions list several times before and may repeat their past records again. Donald Burge and Gene Mako, their compatriots, are also expected to have a large say in the final choice of the title-holders. But the Australians are not likely to give in here so easily. Crawford and Quist or Quist and Turnball, whatever the combination may be would prove a heavy obstacle to anybody. Borotra's appearance in this event would make the issue a live are till the end. Chances of England do not seem to be at all bright in this case. Collins and Hughes or Tuckey and wide are far below the above combinations.

TITLES SECURE AND UNSECURE

Miss E. M. Dearman and Nancy Lyle may be relied upon to hold their own against all comers in their present strength. The American girls have been rather unfortunate of late as they have not been able to reproduce their best forms on the European soil. It is quite possible that they may turn the table now.

The Mixed Doubles is as open an event as it can be. There will several strong pairs like Von Cramm and Mme. Sperling, Borotra and Mme. Mathieu, Perry and Dorothy Round, the American pairs and Crawford and Joan Hartigan. It remains to be seen who can come out of the ordeal successfully.

4 KILLED & 16 INJURED

Sequel To Railway Accident In Burma

RANGOON, June 24.

Report has been received that four persons were killed and sixteen injured including five women last week as a result of accident to a train of Burma Corporation on the line from Bawdwin mine between Tiger Camp and Lopah stations.

The train was composed of ten wagons containing ore and also the mail van.

The victims were rifling on ore in wagons.

The injured have been admitted to the Asiatic Hospital at Namtu.—A.P.

PHONETIC SURVEY OF PUNJAB

Oriental Research Scholar's Tour Programme

LAHORE, June 24.

Prof. Hardev Bahri, M.A., M.O.L. an Oriental Research Scholar and a member of the International Phonetic Association will shortly resume his tour in Western Punjab to make a phonetic survey of the Lahada dialects.

Prof. Bahri will visit towns and villages in the Multan division and record the dialects of the inhabitants there. He is expected to complete his tour by the end of the summer vacation and then submit the results of his researches to the Punjab University.—United Press.

LAHORE SAW MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE

LAHORE, June 24.

A fire is reported to have occurred on Ravi Road, which completely gutted the Saw Mill and many of the surrounding huts last afternoon. The fire brigade rushed to the spot and thus further spread of the fire was averted.

No loss of life is reported—United Press.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR WEAVER

Found Guilty Of Murder Of Three "Dancing Girls"

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 23.

Agreeing with the majority verdict of the Jury, that he was guilty of the murder of Narsamma, Jasvada and Gaurabai, three "dancing girls" of the city, during September and October 1933, Justice Raja Bahadur Rai Bishweshwarnath, at the Hyderabad High Court on Saturday, convicted one Tuljaram, a member of the weaver caste, and sentenced him to death.

The case arose out of the mysterious disappearance of several dancing girls from the city during the latter part of 1933. Complaints were lodged with the police by the relatives of the missing women, of whom no trace was to be found. Intensive investigations followed, and these revealed that each of the women had disappeared under almost similar circumstances, namely, they had ostensibly gone in the company of friends, to attend a "jatra", and had never returned.

"MYSTERIOUS FRIENDS"

The police net gradually closed in on these mysterious "friends", and Tuljaram, who was alleged to be one of these, was arrested in a suburb of the city. This arrest led to dramatic developments, for soon after, his alleged accomplices, Satiyah and Jatoosha, were arrested, and on statements made by them, the remains of five of the missing women were dug up from different houses in isolated parts of the suburbs.

Tuljaram and Satiyah, who were charged in respect of the murder of three women, Narsamma, Jasvada and Gaurabai, were committed to the Sessions, but Satiyah escaped from Jail custody sometime later and is still absconding.

Tuljaram, on the other hand, is also charged, along with Jatoosha, the third accused, with the murder of two other of the missing women.—A.P.

Select Committee Amendments To Mussalman Wakf Act

Majority Report Pleads For Wide Powers To Committee To Enable It To Function

The Select Committee report on the Bill to amend the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923 in its application to the Bombay Presidency has been published.

Two minutes of dissent have been attached to the report, the one by Rao Bahadur Kale and the other by Mr. Syed Munawar.

The following are extracts from the report:

Sub-section (2) of this section, as originally drafted, provided that if any person appearing at the enquiry held under the said section denied any of the matters which the court was competent to ascertain under sub-section (1) and undertook to institute a suit within three months for a declaration to that effect, the court was bound to stay the enquiry until the said suit was finally decided. Under this provision, a mere undertaking given by the person would have compelled the court to stay the enquiry. In our opinion, such a provision would have defeated the very object of the section and would have enabled a person by giving an undertaking from time to time and without actually instituting a suit to get a stay of the enquiry. We have, therefore, re-drafted sub-section (2) and have made it clear that unless such a suit is actually instituted the court shall not stay the enquiry commenced under the section.

We have also re-drafted subsection (3) and have provided that the court itself must ascertain whether a suit on the institution of which an enquiry under the section has been stayed, has been decided, and that after the final decision of such suit the court shall proceed with the enquiry in regard to such matters as may not have been decided in such suit.

EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY.

Proposed new section 6H.—This section relates to the liability of the mutawalli of a wakf to maintain accounts. It may be difficult for the mutawallis of wakfs having small incomes or having no income at all to comply with the provisions of this section. We have, therefore, added a proviso to this section enabling the local Government by rules made in that behalf to exempt from the provisions of this section any particular wakf or class of wakfs.

Proposed new section 6I.—We have substituted the words "Wakf Fund of the district concerned" for the words "Local Government" to make it clear that the contributions paid under this section are to be credited to a separate fund called "the Wakf Fund" constituted under section 6J.

This section contains a proviso enabling the Local Government by rules made in that behalf to exempt from the liability of making a contribution any particular wakf or class wakfs.

WAKF COMMITTEE.

Proposed new section 6L.—Subsection (2) of this section, as originally drafted, provided that the wakf committee should be constituted in such manner and should consist of such number of members as may be prescribed by rules. We are of opinion that the constitution of the wakf committee is such an important matter that it should not be left to rules but should be embodied in the Act itself. We have, therefore, amended sub-section (2) of this section and have endeavoured to provide a constitution on as reasonable a basis as possible.

TRUSTEE'S DUTIES.

Proposed new section 6M.—Subsection (2) of this section, as originally drafted, provided that if any matter relating to the suspension, removal, or dismissal of a mutawalli or trustee, the appointment of a mutawalli or trustee, the settlement, cancellation or alteration of a scheme for the administration of a wakf, was referred to a wakf committee, and such committee has made its recommendation, the court, if it intended to pass any order, must accept the recommendation of the committee and pass an order in accordance with such recommendation. In our opinion, this provision is inconsistent with the provision in section 6L (1) which provides that the committee is "to advise and assist the court." Moreover, in actual practice such a provision will result in much difficulty and inconvenience. We have, therefore, amended subsection (2) by providing that the court may pass such orders as it thinks fit, after giving due consideration to the recommendations of the committee.

We have also provided that no order shall be passed by the court under this section to the prejudice of any mutawalli or trustee without giving such mutawalli or trustee an opportunity to be heard.

We are of opinion that the wakf committee, for the performance of its duties under this section, should be empowered to require any person to produce any document or to attend before it for the purpose of giving evidence or for the production of any document which is necessary for the purpose of any matter referred to it by the court for opinion, advice, report or recommendation.

KALE'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Rao Bahadur Kale in his minute of dissent says:

I have signed the report subject to the following dissent:—

In my opinion there should be a provision made for the surplus remaining after the application of the Wakf Fund as provided for in 6K. The surplus may be expended towards carrying out the intent of the creator of the Wakf or if need be by the Court by an application of the doctrine of "cy pres."

A provision dealing with surplus finds a place in the Bengal Wakf Act ("vide" Section 63 (2)). I think that some such amendment as the following may be appropriate in this behalf.

DISSENT BY MR. SYED MUNAWAR.

Mr. Syed Munawar says:

I am opposed to the grant of exemption to any particular wakf or class of wakfs from maintaining or rendering accounts on the score of their small incomes. If such small wakfs are not entered in the Register of Wakfs and no account is taken of them, there is a grave danger of such wakfs ceasing to exist as wakfs in time to come, even with considerable increase in their incomes.

ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR SECOND TEST

Farrimond Will Replace Ames As Wicket Keeper

LONDON, June 23.

England's team for the Second Test match against South Africa at Lord's on June 29, will be selected from Wyatt, Mitchell-Innes, Sutcliffe, Leyland, Verity, Hammond, Ames, Nichols, Clark (Northans), Mitchell (Derbyshire), James Langridge, and Farrimond (Lancashire) who will keep wicket.—Reuter's Special.

KOLHAPUR SEEKS NEW JOCKEY FOR POONA SEASON

W. Cook Who Rode For Stable Formerly Offered Retainer

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

The Maharajah of Kolhapur has cabled to Australia for the services of Jockey W. Cook to ride at Poona. It will be recalled that Cook rode for the Maharajah three years ago. It is doubtful whether Cook will come to India at such short notice.

K. Voitre, the crack Australian lightweight, has also received an attractive offer to ride in Poona, but is not likely to accept.

THIRD READING OF INDIAN REFORMS

"Task Of Government Made Impossible"

We cannot pretend to emulate the ingenuous pride of Sir Samuel Hoare in the volume of verbiage—"twenty times as great as the authorised version of the Bible"—which has floated the Government of India Bill to a Third Reading in the House of Commons. As the Bellman believed, what has been said three times, must be true. We distrust such childish computations as the decadence of democracy, and should be ashamed to believe that a policy is any the more likely to succeed because "15-1|2 million words" have been expended upon it. Under such a flood of eloquence it would not be surprising if the modest light of wisdom were extinguished, and no doubt many good Conservatives are ready to despair of a statesmanship which is weighed by the bushel. There is, nevertheless, the consolation that even although it has been, for the moment, overborne, there is a core of resistance to this folly. If we may venture to speak for those who have opposed the Bill, they have never had much hope of defeating the measure in Parliament; nor has there been in their opposition any prospect of political gain. They have taken their stand as part of the duty they owe to their country, whose interests are placed in peril by this rash experiment, and to the unfortunate people of India who are likely to be plunged into ruinous confusion. We suggest for the comfort of the stalwart band of Conservatives, who have opposed this measure in Parliament and the country, that they may have saved the soul of the Conservative Party by their courage and their independence.

We wish we could offer any similar condolences to those in India who have dared to make a stand against the official infatuation. Whereas thinly-veiled and unveiled sedition has been courted, those honest friends of the British Raj have been treated with the coldness of disfavour, if not worse. It is a testimony to their courage that the Princes have not allowed themselves to be browbeaten into acquiescence. And although the power of authority in India and of cast-iron majorities here are able to push through this policy, the truth, at least, has not been altogether suppressed. We have been able to demonstrate beyond contradiction that neither the Princes nor the active Civil Service, both claimed in support of the measure, are in favour of it; but, on the contrary, that they dislike and distruct its main provisions. We are interested to see that the Secretary of State is unable any longer to claim any body of opinion in India, Princely or plebeian, official or otherwise, in support of his Bill. He is reduced to arguing that the Indian politicians are insincere in their dissatisfaction, and that in any event if the Government waited for Indian approval, "they would wait for ever."

Consider the logic of the Secretary of State. The Bill, he admits, finds no support in India; but—

If this Bill were withdrawn on the ground that it had no friends in India, we should inevitably lose the support without which the task of Government would become tenfold more difficult.

What support would be lost to the Government by the withdrawal of a Bill which nobody wants? Sir Samuel Hoare does not say. It cannot be Gandhi and his friends of the Indian National Congress, since they are even now implacable in their hostility to Government. Nor can it be the Mohammedans who do not want the Bill. Who can it be, whose support of the Government will be turned into hate if what they do not want is not given to them? We are not told. But, on the other hand, we know what this measure involves: the machinery of Government, the magistracy, the police are to be handed over to their present enemies. That, surely, will make the task of government not "tenfold more difficult" but impossible. We should like to see something in the nature of evidence that the task of Government in India will become "tenfold more difficult" unless it abandons a loyal force of police, and the greater part of its public services. It seems to us a proposition not only impossible to prove; but preposterous upon the face of it.—The "Morning Post."

TRAGIC RENT-COLLECTING IN ZEMINDARY

Party Rivalry Ends In Death Of Servant

LUCKNOW, June 24.

As a result of a village rioting in Lucknow District between two rival zemindar parties, one person was killed and several others seriously injured.

It is reported that a zamindar belonging to one of the parties went to village Karoura to realise the rent which the members of the other party resented. The latter belaboured the zemindar, and his servant mercilessly. The servant who received serious assaults died on the spot.—United Press.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works In 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise stimulates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Gianini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 30 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

PREPARING FOR ALL-INDIA JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE

Executive Council Of Indian Journalists Association Meets And Elects Office-Bearers Of Reception Committee

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Executive Council of the Association met on Thursday last at the Albert Hall Committee Room to discuss the resolution and suggestion of the Working Committee previously appointed to make arrangement for holding of the All-India Conference.

The following Resolutions of the Working Committee with the modifications embodied have been unanimously adopted:—

Resolved (1) That all journalists be entitled to become members of the Reception Committee of the All-India Journalists' Conference, on payment of Rs. 3 each as membership fee. That the member of the Association will be entitled to become member of the Reception Committee on payment of Rs. 2 only.

2. That the Office-bearers of the Association will be the office-bearers of the Reception Committee.

3. That Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Association be the provisional chairman of the Reception Committee. That Sj. Kishore Mohun Banerjee, Secretary of the Association be provisionally Secretary of the Reception Committee.

4. That the following form a Working Committee with power to co-opt to make all necessary arrangement in connection with the Conference including the raising of funds:—Sj. Makhan Lal Sen (Ananda Bazar), Sj. Tushar Kanti Ghose (A. B. Patrika) Sj. Bidhu B. Sen Gupta (United Press) Dr. S. C. Roy (Insurance & Finance Review) Mr. S. C. Ray (Insurance World) Sj. Promode K. Sen (Advance) Sj. J. N. Bhattacharjee (Ananda Bazar) Sj. Satyendra K. Bose (Basumati), Sj. Mulchand Agarwalla (Vishwamitra) Sj. Satyendra Ch. Mitra (Forward) Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose (A. B. Patrika), Sj. Kishoree M. Banerjee (Industry)—convener.

5. That all newspapers, periodicals, News Agencies and Associations of Journalists be entitled to send delegates. The delegation fee will be Rs. 2 for each delegate. The delegates from outside Bengal will be provided with free board and accommodation.

6. That the Conference may be held about the last week of July.

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7)

7. That the following from the members of the Working Committee be formed the Financial Committee to raise the fund for the Conference:—Mr. S. C. Ray Sj. B. Sen Gupta, Sj. M. K. Bose, Sj. J. N. Bhattacharjee and Sj. T. K. Ghose.

The Council then adopted all standing resolutions condoling the deaths of the two journalists (1) Sj. Sarat Kumar Ray previously connected with 'Bengalee' 'Sandhya' other papers, and (2) Sj. Hriday Ranjan Mitra of the "Statesman."

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 9, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 23, 1354
Parsi: Deh 22, 1304
Sunrise: 5h 3m
Sunset: 7h 19m
High Tide: 7-14 18-55
Low Tide: 0-47 13-19

Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. R. A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

In aid of the children of areas stricken by the earthquake. Theatrical show "On the Spot," Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 26.

Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs. 3rd Field Brigade, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION

There will be a clinical meeting at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) at Sekh Saria Building, Parekh Street, Girgaon.

MAYOR TO SEE QUETTA FILM

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay will be present at a special show at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) when the Imperial Film Company's topical film of the Quetta Quake will be shown at the Roxy. The Quetta topical will be shown with the Premier Film's Gujarati Farce "Ghar Jamai". The entire proceeds of the special show will be given to Quake Relief.

MAYOR'S 'QUAKE RELIEF COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Ladies' Sub-Committee of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Committee will be held at the Town Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11 a.m.

KING'S SILVER JUBILEE FUND

Donations raised from the several districts of the Bombay Presidency to Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Celebrations fund amount to Rs. 11,48,666-13-7, out of which the Bombay city has contributed Rs. 5,12,109-5-4.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Dr. Profulla Ghosh, Member, All-India Village Industries Association Board will speak on "Village Industries" in the South Indian Association's Hall King's Circle, Matunga at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

SJT. NAGWEKAR ELECTED

In the Bye-election from 'G' Ward for the seat on the B. P. C. C., which took place on 23rd instant, in the office of the 'G' Ward D. C. C. at Dadar, Sjt. V. M. Nagwekar has been elected by a large majority of votes.

There was a keen contest in which about 200 voters including about 40 ladies took part and in spite of heavy rains throughout the day, polling was carries in a very orderly and peaceful manner.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Times Square Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" and a Film of "Quetta Earthquake" Time as usual.

SWASTIK—"Kamroodesh-ki-Kamini", Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—The Right to Live" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Mississippi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Magic Wand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Birbal-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki- Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Judgment of Allah" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PALACE—"The Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Daksha Yagna" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m

EDWARD—"Burn 'Em Up Barnes" (last inst.) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music (A variety programme). 1 p.m Available market rates. Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Rotary Club Relay. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Educational Talk. On "Social Hygiene". By V N Naik, M.A. 7 p.m. European programme. Dance music. 7-45 p.m. Interval. 8-15 p.m. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-30 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9 p.m. Time signal. A Variety Programme. 10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor, Ernest W. Goss. Leonie Zifado (Soprano). Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 8-15 p.m. Empire Bookshelf—No. 9. Reading of extracts from "The Venture Book" by Elinor Mordaunt and "Forest Life in India" by James W. Best. 8-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minster. 9-15 p.m. The Haslingden Borough Band, conducted by H. Wareing. Reginald Charles (Bass). 9-45 p.m. The B B C Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. The B B C Dance Orchestra (contd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. 'Kaiser-i-Hind' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

MR. KUNZRU'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru will deliver a public lecture on the "Present Political Situation" at the Blavatsky Lodge to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-0 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Kaiser-i-Hind' with the mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 23rd idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant.

The Kaisar-i-Hind' will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY QUETTA RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee has issued their 5th list of contribution towards their fund:

Members of Motor Traders' Association and staff of different automobile firms of Delhi through Sjt. I. D. Sethi Rs. 1,000; Miscellaneous collections by A Ward District Congress Committee Rs. 91-12. The above including smaller donations with the previously acknowledged amount of Rs. 50,719-2-3 make the total of Rs. 51,357-2-3.

KUMAR MUNINDRA RETURNS

Bombay, Monday.

Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai, M.L.C., who represented India at the Second International Congress of Libraries and Bibliography recently held in Spain arrived in Bombay by s. s. 'Conte Rosse' this morning, and will leave for Calcutta the same evening.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The Honorary Secretary of the Indian Football League writes:—

In view of the postponement of the second match on Sunday, the 23rd instant, owing to the unplayable condition of the ground, the Council of the I. F. L., have decided to refund half the money paid for the tickets purchased on that day on production of the tickets at the box office on Saturday afternoon, the 29th instant.

Having considered the fact that many of those who purchased tickets that day might have lost them, the Council further decided in giving them a chance of witnessing the games on Saturday, the 29th instant at concession rates i.e., at half the usual charges.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
From the novel "THE SACRED FLAME" by
W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM
Warner Bros. Hit-drama
"THE RIGHT TO LIVE"
with
GEORGE BRENT
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON
Also a Special Film of the
QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

THE REGAL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TIMES SQUARE Lady
2—SONGS—2
FROM TO-MORROW
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
M-G-M'S MUSICAL MIRACLE
"NAUGHTY MARIETY"
with the two song-birds
JEANETTE MACDONALD
NELSON EDDY
8—SONG—HITS—8

Theft Of Diamond Ring From Taj Mahal Jeweller

Three More Persons Arrested By Colaba Police: Application For Bail Refused

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Colaba police have effected three more arrests on Sunday in connection with the theft of a diamond ring from the shop of Messrs Gazdar Bros., Jewellers, Taj Mahal Hotel Building, Bombay.

The accused were arrested at Yeola and brought down to Bombay. In applying for a remand of the accused Azad Ali Nazar Ali, (2) Alishah Goharali and (3) Asgarali Hyderkhan it was stated that during the course of their inspections, the police learnt that Moonasbibi and Agsoor Hussain who had been arrested in connection with this theft were accompanied by three others in a motor car.

Selected Three Rings

The accused entered the shop and asked the salesman to show them some diamond rings. Some of the men after examining the diamond rings shown to them selected three rings and asked the salesman to keep them until a man called to take delivery of them.

By way of earnest money a sum of Rs. 5 was paid.

After the "customers" left the shop the salesman found a diamond ring worth Rs. 1,000, missing and reported the matter to the manager who in turn lodged a complaint with the police.

Bail Refused

Moonasbibi and Agsar Hussain were arrested on Saturday last.

Mr. M. K. Azad Bar-at-Law, appearing on behalf of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd accused applied for bail on Monday before Mr. I. S. Haji.

Accused Remanded

The police opposed the application and the Magistrate remanded the accused in custody pending further inquiries.

More Excise Revenue From Less Shops

EXCITEMENT RUNS HIGH AT CITY TODDY SHOP BIDDING

A clear profit of Rs. 1,73,000 over six shops less than those last year of all those was made at the auction-sale of toddy shops, held on Monday, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. H. T. Sorley, the Collector of Bombay, presiding.

All the 124 shops out of the 127 were disposed of on auction-cum-tender basis.

The hall was packed and one old woman had actually begun to faint when she was brought out of the hall.

The tenders invited for each shop were opened at 10-30 a.m. Then each shop was put to auction and he who offered the highest price got the shop. A shop at Bandkote Street, Thakurdwar, was one in question. The previous owner opened the bidding with Rs. 9,000, then bidding followed and, with it, excitement gathered momentum. Bidder after bidder raised the previous prices so that within a few minutes the last year's price of the same shop, namely Rs. 10,000, was far excelled the bidding having shot up to Rs. 15,000. It was almost thought that bidding would end but then another party stepped in, sent in a tender offering a sum of Rs. 15,175 and the shop was knocked down to them.

There were cases in which shops fetched double the amount to that of last year. Five shops for which lower offers were received than in the previous year, withdrew from the auction. They were, later on, sold by tenders.

At the end of the day, 124 shops out of 127 were disposed of, three of them being privileged ones, either by tenders or by auction.

One hundred and twenty seven toddy shops fetched only Rs. 10,42,275 last year. This year the proceeds of 121 shops stand at Rs. 12,15,275—an excess of Rs. 1,73,000. Tenders for the three remaining shops poured into the office of the Excise Department late in the evening and disposal was being considered.

More Revenue From Surat Toddy Booths

SURAT, (By Mail).

Government have realised this year a lac of rupees more from the sale of toddy booths and shops in the district.

Shops have fetched about Rs. 6,36,000 and booths about Rs. 1,30,000, the total being about Rs. 7,66,000. Eight more shops and about 360 booths still remain to be disposed off which are together expected to fetch about a lakh of rupees.

Last year's income from toddy amounted to Rs. 5,42,591.

Government expected to get about Rs. 2,00,000 more this year than they did last year—A.P.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Chunilal Mehta To Represent Commerce And

BOMBAY, June 24.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta has been elected by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to represent the Federation on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Under the rules of the Council he also becomes a Member of the Governing Body of the Council.—A. P.

SILK MERCHANTS' RELIEF FUND COLLECTIONS

Associations In Japan And China Contribute

In the Silk Merchants' Association's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund the sum of Rs. 8,000 has been paid as donation by the Silk Merchants of Yokohama (Japan) Rs. 2,551 from the Silk Merchants of Hongkong; Rs. 1,245 from the Silk Merchants of Chistohle Colon and the sum of Rs. 181 paid as minor payments.

Adding this to the previous balance of Rs. 16,863 donated which makes the total amount of Rs. 28,840.

SOUTH INDIANS AND QUETTA RELIEF

BOMBAY, Sunday.

At the 9th annual general body meeting of the South Indian Association held this morning a Sub-Committee of five members was unanimously appointed to collect funds for relief of Quetta sufferers from the South Indian community.

South Indian residents are accordingly requested to send in their contributions to the General Secretary of the Association. All the collecions will be forwarded to the City Quetta Central Relief Fund started under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS.
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures H.M)
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-4-1935.

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

		H M
No. 8 Up	Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up	Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up	Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 40
No. 4 Up	Frontier Mail	9 30
do.	on Saturdays	8 35
No. 12 Up	Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up	Passenger	20 55

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENRAL.

		H.M
No. 15 Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down	Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down	Passenger	13 25
No. 1 Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down	Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER H.M

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only

QUETTA DAY IN BOMBAY

Non-Official Committee To Make Collection Arrangements

Mass prayers for the peace of the souls of the thousands killed in the Quetta earthquake disaster will be held on Sunday, June 30, all over the City of Bombay.

In further observance of the Quetta Day, after prayers a mass meeting will be organised under the auspices of the Bombay-Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee. The Executive Committee arrived at these decisions at its first meeting held on Monday at the Congress House.

At present street collections of small amounts will not be carried on until the proper arrangements are completed.

OFFICERS FOR COLLECTION

By a resolution, the Committee resolved to appoint special officers in charge of respective areas in the city for collection purposes. The names of these officers, who will be appointed by the Committee, will be announced shortly in the newspapers.

The Committee decided to concentrate attention on the brisk collection of large amounts to swell the Relief Fund, before the officers are appointed.

LATE MRS. BISWAS

Mahama Gandhi's Letter To Her Son

CALCUTTA, June 23. (By Mail).

Mahatma Gandhi wishes peace for the soul of late Kurunamoyee Sarat Kumari Biswas, wife of Srijut Tarak Nath Biswas, the novelist, in a letter to her son, Mr. A. Biswas, Mahamaji writes:

"I am delighted to learn that you did honour to your departed mother in a fitting manner and I hope you will carry out her kindness to the Harijans in your future acts also. I am sure that her soul rests in peace."

STORM HAVOC IN KATHIAWAR

Several Trees Uprooted And Some Labourers Killed In Sheds

RAJKOT, June 23.

Extensive damage has been caused by the recent thunderstorm that swept over Rajkot, Kolki and other places in Kathiawar.

So great was the violence of the wind which accompanied the downpour that the corrugated iron-sheets were blown off the roofs of the cotton mill, the panjrapole and other buildings at Rajkot. Two mill-workers received more or less severe injuries in consequence while two Waghree lads were carried off the current of the river Aji, the upper reaches of which were flooded on three consecutive days.

Several trees were uprooted and electric and telegraph poles damaged at Rajkot. The mail train was held up because the railway track was under water. Some labourers were killed in sheds near Kolki while four others were injured by lightning.—A.P.

RAIN IN BARODA

Three Inches Recorded

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, June 23.

Yesterday noon there was a heavy shower, accompanied by gale. In Baroda more than two inches of rain has fallen up-to-date. The record of Makarpura Dairy shows three inches rain. The sky is clouded. There is remarkable change in the atmosphere. Fresh rain water is flowing in Viswamitri River.

It is hoped that the Government of Baroda would keep more outlets of water to avoid floods in low-lying areas like Sayajiganj, and try to put the flood control scheme in operation.

SWORDS MISSING FROM ARMOURY

Incident At Lucknow Reserve Police Lines

LUCKNOW, June 24.

A mild sensation was created in the Lucknow Reserve Police Lines, when four swords complete with scabbards and belts, which were kept in their usual place the previous evening were found missing the next day, in spite of the police guard.

An immediate search was made in the Armoury Police Barracks, but to no avail. Further investigation is in progress.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

An Absolute Necessity

The Bombay National Guards, are slowly but steadily increasing their strength in the city. This body, which was started eight months ago to serve the national cause and fill up the gap caused by the declaration of the Hindustani Seva Dal and the National Militia as unlawful by the Government, had about 25 men on its rolls, when it first commenced training. The Organisers, who carried on the work of training for about 5 months, without any publicity, were able to convince individual young men, many of whom are college going youngsters, of the efficacy of training and the necessity of a National Volunteer Corps. Due to their silent work, the Organisers, were able to get as many as 100 trained men ready for work during Babu Rajendra Prasad's visit to Bombay. Since then the number is gradually increasing. Instead of one training class at Gowalia Tank maidan, the Officials of the National Guards have opened classes at four different centres in the city. Of course the monsoon is coming in the way of continuing the training regularly. No nationally minded citizen of Bombay will deny the necessity of Volunteer Corps on the lines of the Bombay National Guards.

Small-Pox In Bombay

In spite of heavy rain this month, the small-pox epidemic has not yet abated. The city has been in the grip of small-pox for the past six months and the Municipal Commissioner has asked for another sum of Rs. 6,200 to supplement the grant already sanctioned for combating the epidemic. Small-pox is usually followed by typhoid and dysentry in the city and many people are already down with these diseases. The public have to be very careful in regard to the food they eat as there are very few places where flies carrying disease germs do not swarm in this weather.

105 DEATHS DUE TO POISONING

Chemical Analyser's Annual Report

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay in his annual report for the year 1934 states that the total number of examinations undertaken by him were 7,439 out of which 5,104 related to medico-legal cases; 284 were samples of Government stores; 2,926 samples of the Excise Department and 361 samples of miscellaneous articles.

There were 628 cases of suspected human poisoning. Poison was detected in 274 cases involving 272 persons of whom 105 died. Out of these 2774 cases opium was found in 142 cases; arsenic in 18 and "dhatura" in 36. In the other 78 cases different poisons were found. In 45 cases of suspected animal poisoning, poison was detected in 22.

Four hundred and forty-nine stain cases involving 2,188 articles were examined. One thousand six hundred and eighty-eight blood stains were forwarded to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, who reported that 1,281 were human.

Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six articles were examined for the Excise Department out of which 2,877 were for spirit estimations and 49, cocaine balgolis etc.

Of the 361 miscellaneous analyses, 73 related to oil cakes, seeds and manures and 45, ghee, butter and other food stuffs.

CITY OF MADRAS "FREE FROM CHOLERA"

A notification of the Government of Madras says that for the purpose of the Paris Sanitary Convention, 1926, it is notified for general information that the City of Madras is declared free from cholera.

Grant For Researches In Epidemic Dropsy

The Secretary, Indian Institute For Medical Research, Calcutta, writes:—

Dr. J. C. Ray, M.D., Secretary, Indian Institute for Medical Research, communicates that The Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Company of Delhi has donated Rs. 500 as first instalment towards the investigation of Epidemic Dropsy at the Indian Institute for Medical Research at Calcutta.

This shows welcome appreciation of the need of Medical Research from the standpoint of the Life Insurance Companies.

In a country like India, where mortality is great, and the average expectation of life is low, such contributions by Life Insurance Companies are bound to further both their interests and those of the people at large. The Secretary acknowledges the gift and considers it worthy of emulation by enlightened sister companies.

OKHA PORT NEWS

OKHA PORT, June 24.

The Port Officer, Okha wires that the S. S. "Baron Yarborough" of Messrs. H. Hogarth and Sons arrived on June 16 and after loading 5,510 tons of salt and 30 tons of magnesium chloride for Calcutta left on 22nd.—A.P.

HOUSE COLLAPSES IN CITY

Bathroom Crash Scares Inmates At Frere Road

At 8-30 p.m. two house collapses were reported to the Bombay Fire Brigade who repaired to the scene and removed the debris.

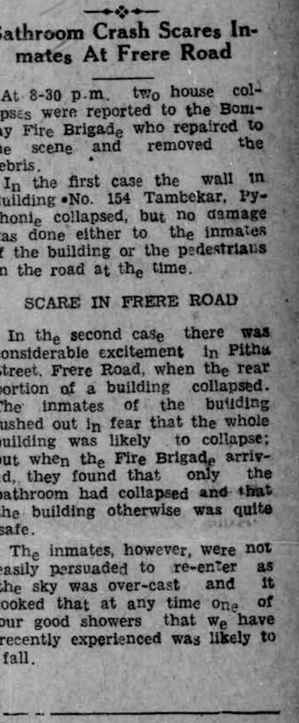
In the first case the wall in Building No. 154 Tambekar, Pydhoni collapsed, but no damage was done either to the inmates of the building or the pedestrians on the road at the time.

SCARE IN FRERE ROAD

In the second case there was considerable excitement in Pitha Street, Frere Road, when the rear portion of a building collapsed. The inmates of the building rushed out in fear that the whole building was likely to collapse; but when the Fire Brigade arrived, they found that only the bathroom had collapsed and that the building otherwise was quite safe.

The inmates, however, were not easily persuaded to re-enter as the sky was over-cast and it looked that at any time one of our good showers that we have recently experienced was likely to fall.

pastries are lighter with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER



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Also Showing
BETTY BOOP AND A TECHNICOLOR COMEDY

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1935

CONGRESS AND REFORMS

The question of the new constitution and the precise attitude of the Congress towards it figured prominently, as it was bound to do, in the proceeding of the Gujerat Congress Socialists' Conference at Ahmedabad. The Congress Socialists have always been uncompromising opponents of the constitution and naturally desire that the Congress, too, should be as uncompromising in its attitude. No doubt the Congress has definitely rejected the constitution and is pledged to accept none other than one formulated by a National Constituent Assembly. But as many responsible Congress leaders have been studiously silent about the nature of rejection and the procedure of summoning a Constituent Assembly, Congress Socialists and other radicals are anxious that the Congress attitude should be more clearly defined and that it should not involve any compromise with Congress principles and pledges. And as the India Bill is now as good as law, it is necessary for the Congress Executive to clarify its policy without any further delay, so that there may be no doubts lurking in the minds of the people on this point.

Opposition In Councils

That Congressmen in large numbers would insist on entering the new Councils may now be taken as almost a matter of course. The Socialists themselves, who have so little love for the reforms, are keen on this course, and the old Non-co-operators are content to follow Gandhiji's lead in believing that a Parliamentary section of the Congress has come to say. The only open questions now are: first whether having gone into the Councils, Congressmen should indiscriminately follow a destructive policy by opposing Government on every possible occasion in the name of wrecking the constitution or should follow a discriminating opposition policy; and secondly, whether they should accept office. It will be remembered that the old Swarajists had to face both these issues and decided to began with a policy of consistent opposition but soon enough began to feel that this was neither practicable nor desirable. And consequently a policy of judicious opposition appears to have been decided upon by the present Congress Parliamentary Board, and in all probability the same policy will be followed in the new Councils, the extent of opposition depending upon a variety of circumstances. If for instance, Government should move a measure doing some good to the masses, it is difficult to believe that even the most radical Socialists will oppose it for the sake of opposition and in the name of wrecking the constitution.

Acceptance Of Office

The more controversial question still remains, whether it is desirable for Congressmen to accept office. The old Swarajists consistently refused office, partly because the spirit of non-co-operation was then very strong and because Ministers had ridiculously little power in their hands. But now Non-co-operation is given a different interpretation and under the new constitution ministers will have in certain respects a little more power than they have now. Hence opinion seems to be somewhat divided on the question of office. Even a sturdy Non-co-operator like Mr. B. Sambamurti waxes enthusiastic over carrying resistance into the Cabinet. He is certainly not alone in holding that view, and it is impossible to dismiss such a view as being prompted generally by personal or communal considerations. On the other hand the Congress Socialists are dead against acceptance of office and, naturally enough, are missing no opportunity to press their view on the Congress leaders. Acharya Narendra Dev, in his presidential speech at the Ahmedabad conference expressed the Socialist view thus: "In our opinion the only possible, honourable and consistent course open to rejectionists after this declaration is to follow a policy of determined resistance and obstruction and to make it impossible for the new constitution to work. A policy of rejection necessarily implies refusal to accept ministerial and other offices in the gift of the Government." The President, however, did not discuss the pros and cons of the question, and none who considers the question dispassionately will say that it has no two sides. The conference has passed a resolution condemning acceptance of office, as all other Socialist conference have done before. And it will not do to deny these conferences any representative value.

Let A. I. C. C. Decide

The fact is that several Congress leaders conscientiously hold divergent views on the question. But it is time indeed they met in conference and attempted to arrive at some consensus of opinion, some settlement acceptable at least to a good majority of Congressmen. It is clear that the final decision on this question cannot be left to the Congress Parliamentary Board. It is not tenable to argue that as Congress is pledged to rejection of the reforms, it follows "necessarily," as Acharya Narendra Dev says, that it must refuse to accept office. That line of reasoning is no more logical than to contend that rejection necessarily involves boycott of Councils. The questions of Council entry and of acceptance of office need to be considered on their own merits. And though the Parliamentary Board and the Working Committee must take the initiative in discussing such questions, the final decision should rest with the A.I.C.C. which alone can command maximum support from the public.

Government And Labour

After a heated and prolonged controversy and inspite of several threats of a deadlock the International Labour has, by a substantial majority, approved the principle of the 40-hour week. The Convention of ccurse does not commit any Government to inaugurate the shorter week at-once, but each member of the International Labour Office which ratifies it—and all of them are expected to do so—will declare thereby its approval of the principle, which must be applied in such a manner as will not reduce the standard of living, and of the taking of measures appropriate for this end. The convention could in its provisions, have gone much further within the limits of approval in principle. But the opposition of the employers told effectively which incidently, proves their dominating influence over the I. L. O. Any way, utterly innocuous as it is, we hope the Convention will not be pigeonholed by the Governments of the world.

In view of their attitude, as disclosed especially in the last Assembly session, it is perhaps too much to expect of our own Government that they will ratify the new convention and honour it by working for the ultimate realisation of the 40-hour week in India. But the least that they can do is to refrain from countenancing any move to increase the hours of work, which are perhaps the longest in our country, or any move designed otherwise to affect adversely the conditions under which Labour has to work.

In this connection it is edifying to read the speeches of the Indian delegates at the International Labour Conference. Sir Joseph Bhore of course recited a eulogy in praise of his masters. Mr. Hosainbhoy Latji, the employers' delegate, sought to explain their difficulties and inability to reduce hours, while Mr. Mudaliar on behalf of the employees pleaded that "every worker in whatever country and whatever industry, should be guaranteed work, fair wages and a decent way of living, and appealed to the employers to look at the question with breadth of vision and from a human point of view." It is significant, however, to note that both the employers' as well as the employees' delegates blamed the Government's absolute lack of sympathy and imagination for the backward state of Indian industry, which provides a striking contrast—and a contrast that is of supreme significance—with the progress made and is being made by nations like Russia, Japan and even Turkey.

ECONOMIC STUDIES IN BOMBAY

By S. G. Warty, M.A.)
II.

The work of the first great pioneers of economic studies in India beginning from Messrs. Telang and Ranade and ending with Messrs. Wachha and Gokhale, awakened a wide interest among economic students and stimulated study on more systematic lines. It seemed that the British element in Government service was now destined to take a more important part in such investigations, especially on the side of rural economics. Mr. Keatinge, for a long time the Director of Agriculture, published in about 1910 a book on Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan, which for the first time brought together under systematic arrangement all the pertinent information concerning rural conditions in this Presidency. As Director of Agriculture, Mr. Keatinge had to tour through rural areas frequently and as the information that he collected was based on first-hand knowledge and personal observation, it had a scientific value of its own. It is true that this was a mere description of things as they were, containing little actual investigation. But it was his book that made the public of this Presidency, look at agricultural economics from a right perspective and regard it as a subject worthy of study.

The true studies in rural economics in this Presidency began with Dr. Harold Mann who succeeded Mr. Keatinge as Director of Agriculture. A man of great enthusiasm and untiring energy, he carried out the first scientifically planned economic investigation of a village near Poona known as Pimpal Saudagar, with a band of co-workers, who after being trained under him, themselves started work on their own account in other villages. The results of Dr. Mann's investigations first brought to light the real nature of the problems connected with the cultivators in their own domestic surroundings, their needs and their requirements what they were most suffering from, and their economic position in its complete detail. Similar investigations were also started by his pupils and there is now I believe a great mass of systematised information regarding village economics in the office of the Director of Agriculture.

The Plight of Agriculturists

Having initiated economic inquiries on a scientific basis in the villages, Dr. Mann undertook another important investigation with a view to find out whether the purchasing power of the agriculturists in the Presidency proper has increased or decreased during the period from 1910 to 1922. Unfortunately, the report of this important investigation was not published by the Government for reasons best known to themselves, but there is no doubt that it contained valuable material from which we should be able to judge whether the agriculturist has benefited or otherwise from the operations of the Agricultural Department. The report serves to remove many of our misconceptions and to disprove some of our favourite beliefs.

Meanwhile, Mr. V. L. Mehta the Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, being in close touch with the co-operative credit movement in this Presidency, wrote down the results of his actual experiences in the introduction of co-operative credit among the cultivators, in a booklet which deserves to be read by every student of agricultural economy in India. Mr. Mehta has a sure touch, a scientific frame of mind, and good judgment, and he always takes care to guard himself against wide hypotheses and wild generalisations.

An investigation of a different type altogether was undertaken by me, i.e. in the matter of relations between agriculture and forests. I belong to the forest district of North Kanara and have done the actual work of cultivation in my younger days, and for this reason, the relations of agriculture and forests, which are obscure, to many, have been quite familiar to me from the very beginning. The results of the forest policy on agricultural progress were closely investigated by me by actual observation and in the light of rural statistics in my own district and the district of Thana, and these results supplied to some of the Members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India have had some influence in shaping their recommendations in regard to this subject.

Industries, Labour, Finance

On the industrial side, some important investigations into the progress of the manufacturing industries were carried out for certain periods. As stated in my first article, the late Mr. M. G. Ranade, the man who first systematically formulated the contention of

(Continued on Page 8)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

France Perturbed At Anglo-German Negotiations

By K. T. SHAH.

The Anglo-French conversations, apropos of the Anglo-German Naval agreement, are reported to be proceeding satisfactorily. Both M. Laval and Mr. Anthony Eden must, however be feeling a certain sense of unity in their pourparlers, since there can be no denying the fact that the French are gravely perturbed at the line adopted by Britain in countenancing the re-armament of Germany, even by implication. On land, or sea, or air, the French thesis is: Germany is not entitled under the Versailles Treaty to re-arm; Britain has endorsed that position earlier in the year, both at Stresa and at Geneva; and it was futher assumed that in the conversations her diplomats had with Russia, Poland and other Middle European counties, the same line of policy was adopted. It is, therefore, inconsistent, to say the least, for Britain now to negotiate with Germany for an agreed proportion of naval strength for the latter, the proportion remaining unaffected in the event of Disarmament projects materialising all round. France might well interpret this move to be an index of the dominant British selfishness, which, fearing the German might on the seas and its menace to her overseas trade seeks to tie Germany down to a fixed fraction of British naval strength in any eventuality. Britain has, perhaps, forgotten the German Kaiser's treatment of an earlier "Scrap of Paper"; or, if she has not, she seems to believe the Nazi leaders more faithful to their bond than the old Emperor. But, whatever the British view, France cannot change her outlook regarding the German peril.

European Situation

On the rest of the European situation, too, the Anglo-French conversations are reported to have proceeded satisfactorily. Except for an impending monarchical restoration in Greece and the growing friction between Britain and Italy on the Abyssinian tangle, there is little occasion for fresh conversations or new negotiations between these countries, so far as the general European situation is concerned. Europe is getting rapidly into doldrums of politics; and therefore, there can be little of interest or seriousness in these conversations,—unless of course, secret diplomacy is at work, and there are more grounds for discontent and tension than the public knows of. The Greek restoration is still dependent upon a referendum or plebiscite; and it is doubtful if the public suffrage would really be an independent record of the popular view. Whatever happens,—whether Monarchy is restored or not, Greece is as uncertain in her politics as the other Balkan States,—if not infinitely more so. As for the Italo-British tension and bickering, Abyssinia is reported to have tendered an apology to Italy for insult to the latter's flag; and Italy is said to be satisfied with that, though she may be still on the watch to see that no further such events occur. Whether this denouncement ends the tension; whether Italy had real ground to suspect that Britain had been helping secretly Abyssinia by arms,—these are points on which the public knows nothing; and comment could only be more misleading than just.

Sino-Jap. Trouble

The Sino-Japanese trouble is much more definite. Japan is steadily forcing Nationalist China to her view, and, by a process of demilitarisation of an ever expanding zone round her eternally extending frontier line in northern China, she is gradually absorbing the vast dominions of the Manchus, with their almost unlimited resources in men and material. All other powers of the East and the West are so absorbed in their own domestic troubles, that there is none to object to this process of a steady Japanisation of China. Even Soviet Russia to whom the menace must seem greater of an aggrandised Japan than perhaps to any other country, does not protest, or would not obstruct the Japanese advance in China. The end of this adventure of Japan is, however, more than any political prophet can venture to predict.

In America

In America, the President is beset with his own difficulties. The N.R.A. Chief has been changed, and a new extension of the N.R.A. has been secured in the Congress. The Banking legislation pending before Congress must be enacted, in one form or another, before the summer vacation; and it is likely to divide the country even more sharply than some of the earlier and more contested measures. But whether that legislation is passed or not, the constitutional difficulty created by the recent Supreme Court decision is not avoided; and it remains to be seen how the President would tide over that impasse. Meanwhile the President seems to have decided to tax heavily. The higher incomes of individuals and corporations; and the silver interests are again pressing the Administration to resume a more active policy; but the President does not appear inclined to go their way, even a quarter of what the enthusiastic silver interests demand.

Frankly Speaking

ANOTHER ITALIAN THREAT.

The grave danger to the League of Nations arising out of the Italo-Abyssinian trouble is not yet over. With a courage not commonly associated with British international statesmanship, captain Eden, strongly backed by M. Laval, called Italy's bluff during the last session of the League Council and came out triumphant. But Italy has not evidently reconciled herself to the failure of her bluff. Another threat has, therefore, been tentatively suggested on the eve of Mr. Eden's arrival in Rome. "Captain Eden" says a Rome message, "dated Saturday last," will find in Government circles a strong inclination to leave the League of Nations if any attempt is made to exert an unjustified (sic) pressure on Italy regarding her colonial policy." And Italy will not attend any emergency meeting of the League Council, nor will she accept a League observer on the Italo-Abyssinian front. In plain words, Italy insists on dealing with Abyssinia in her own Fascist way without any regard for international obligations. The position of Italy is clear. So far as the League is concerned, it has two alternatives before it. It may again call Italy's bluff and risk the loss of a member or it may save that loss and lose whatever little pretence it now has to its very 'raison d'etre.'

RIGHTLY DECLINED.

We heartily congratulate Dr. K. Vithal Shetty, President of the Mangalore Municipal Council on declining the title of "Rao Bahadur". The Dominions resolutely discourage the conferment of "honours" on their Nationals. Even in Britain honours are not now regarded with any degree of respect. They are treated, at best, with vague indulgence as a survival from old national traditions. It is only in India that they are showered in waste-paper basketfuls, twice every year. They have come to be invested with a significance which is neither Indian nor national. In fact, titles in India are not so much "honours" as embarrassing notes of interrogation. And when conferred for "public services" they take away, rather than add to the value of them. We, therefore, not only congratulate Dr. Shetty but also hope that others who render public service for the sake of service will follow his lead.

STUNG!

"A flutter in the dovecot" would correctly describe the recent meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League. The Muslim "leaders" are deeply agitated. And no wonder, since they imagine that a certain section of the India Bill has been so amended as to suggest the remote possibility of some danger to separate electorates in Provinces. They have, therefore, been rudely awakened. Indeed they have been stung and could not help shouting in acute pain. They even propose to rush in a body to Lord Willingdon. We do not know what balm His Excellency will be able to offer them, but, in the meantime, Muslims must note how their so-called leaders' lethargy, which refuses to be shaken by anything really affecting the community, quickly changes into activity when it is a question of separate electorates for themselves.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

The forthcoming election of five members to the Bombay University Senate by Registered Graduates seems to have aroused unusual interest and very vigorous,—in some cases, unseemly—canvassing is said to be going on. It is to be hoped, however, that such a highly educated electorate as that of graduates will refuse to be misled by petty communal or other parochial considerations and will set an example by their independent and intelligent voting on sound principles. In this connection we feel it necessary to refer to the just complaint that the Senate is unduly dominated by professors of colleges and that schoolmasters and public workers actively interested in education are inadequately represented in the University. Women, too, are poorly represented, and we note that of the nine candidates for election by Registered Graduates only one is a lady candidate, Miss G. J. Bahadurji. We hope, however that this one will be strongly supported by the electorate. As a Fellow of the University for five years and Principal of one of the best girls' schools in Bombay for over ten years, Miss Bahadurji eminently deserves to be re-elected to a body where she has already much useful work to her credit.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Bombay's Claims

No one can foretell the issue, but there must be a very serious flutter in the dovecotes of Calcutta to-day. The Bombay Corporation has had the audacity to pass a resolution asking for more seats in the reformed legislature, and not only this, but also to base its claim for increased representation on the claim definitely advanced, and which Calcutta will hotly contest, of being "the second city in the Empire." This is a diplomatic thrust at the "London of the East.' Astutely enough, the Bombay Corporation does not flaunt its motto: "Urbs Prima in Indis"; it claims for Bombay the second place among cities in the Empire. The Corporation may mean the second city in the Indian Empire, but what the Bombay Corporation means is for Calcutta to find out. It appears that the population of Bombay has made great strides since the last Census, so much so that it is said to have outstripped Calcutta's figure, and the increase in the suburban population in Bombay is said to have been even more striking.
"C & M. Gazette."

Quetta Relief

As Babu Rajendra Prasad said, 'the objections which induced the Government to prohibit entry of outsiders into Quetta will obviously not be applicable to the villages.' In fact, a division of labour between the Government and the newly-formed Central Relief Committee would, in our opinion, be a more advantageous arrangement from the point of view of executing relief work. For one thing, it would certainly ensure better and more widespread distribution of relief, and for another, it would provide an avenue for co-operation between the two relief organisations by eliminating the opportunities for the display of a spirit of competition.—"Indian Nation."

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MUSLIMS REACH FINAL.

Willingdon Cup Tourney.
—Madras paper headlines.

We thought they had already won it.

* * * *

Our junior colleague has analysed the recent Reuter telegram regarding the India Bill debate, a la Bharucha, thus:—

(1) "The wonted placidity of the House of Lords was strikingly absent when the House voted for the second reading of the India Bill."

(2) "The chamber was crowded, and"

(3) "the peers and commoners jostled together around the throne."

(4) "Eighteen out of 24 Bishops were present and"

(5) "All voted for Government,"

(6) "except the Bishop of Exeter who, during the debate denounced democracy"

(7) The voting on the Bill was 236 to 55.

The young imp, however, further declares that those expecting a "moral" from the above are welcome to their disappointment.

* * * *

"Does Madras belong to Tamil Nadu or Andhra?" asks a headline.

Since everything belongs to Madras the question what Madras belongs to is intriguing.

* * * *

The three giant all metal airplanes that the Soviet is going to build will be named "Vladimier Lewis," "Joseph Stalin" and "Maxim Gorki."

Owing to what a comrade would call our undiscriminating memory, we were actually wondering, what about a fourth all-steel airship "Leon Trotsky"?

* * * *

Dr. Barth, a Professor of Theology has been pensioned off by the Nazis because he objected "to the formula of putting his duty to Hitler before his duty to God."

But what is Herr Hitler if not the incarnation of divine will as, incidently, his authority is everywhere in the world?

* * * *

Should Bobbili Be Congratulated? asks a headline in "Indian Express."

Most certainly, we should think, by his own party now and by the country, later on, in due course of time.

* * * *

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru the President of the Liberal Federation has publicly requested that the India Bill be withdrawn.

We do hope that the British Government will accede at least to this humble request of the Liberals.

But supposing they don't?

* * * *

By the way, in anticipation of a possible and quite legitimate retort from the Government, Pandit Hridaya Nath should first withdraw the Bombay Liberal Knights from free and unrestricted circulation in Britain and India.

* * * *

The principle that an accused is innocent until proved guilty is, according to Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, the one golden thread in the web of English Criminal Law.

As it prevails in England, We agree.

* * * *

Says the "Civil and Military Gazette"—

"There is overwhelming proof of the soundness of the policy underlying the Ottawa Pacts in Mr. J. H. Thomas's lucid survey of trade conditions in the Dominions since these Pacts came into operation."

The proof of the pudding, in other words, lies in the Chefs own praise of it.

* * * *

The same paper continues—

"If the Ottawa decisions have not produced any miracles in India, the explanation is largely to be found in the lack of faith which merchants and industrialists in India have shown in the efficacy of these decisions."

Looks like the logic of the doctors who invariably describe their failure to cure their cases to the patients lack of faith in their treatment.

But the decisions have not been without their miracles to the "faith"-ful. Oh No! There is Sir Ottawa (ne' Shanmukham) Chetty.

* * * *

"Hollywood," says a writer, "has acquired a reputation for being the town where wives change their husbands with their moods."

Or modes?

"They Care More For Dowry Than For Girl"

WHAT LED RANGANAYAKI TO LEAVE HUSBAND

FATHER'S EVIDENCE IN ENTICEMENT CASE

The constant bickerings and nagging of the mother-in-law of Mrs. Ranganayaki, were responsible for the estrangement between husband and wife which culminated in Mrs. Ranganayaki seeking the protection of her father, was the evidence given by Mr. Srirangam Krishnamachari an advocate of the Madras High Court (father of Mrs. Ranganayaki) at the resumed hearing before Mr I S Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court on Monday of the case in which R. N. Kapoor, a share broker, is charged with having enticed Mrs. Ranganayaki from the custody of her father. The complainant is Mr. S. S. Raghavan, the brother of the lady.

DOWRY VERSUS GIRL.

They, Sir," the witness said "cared more for the dowry than the girl in Madras" when describing in detail the humiliation and suffering his daughter was subjected to in the house of her husband before she was put in a rickshaw and sent to his house by the mother-in-law. She never returned to her husband after this incident.

After the examination of Mrs. Ranganayaki by Mr. Acharya had ended to-day, Mr. A. R. Gadkari briefly re-examined the witness.

WHAT BECAME OF RS. 200.

In answer to questions put to her by Mr. Gadkari she stated that with the Rs. 200 given to the complainant, her brother Raghavan, by the accused in her presence, Raghavan had purchased some clothes, boots and other sundries for his use.

Q:—Do you know whether any other sums of money were given to the complainant by Kapoor? Witness: Yes, I was told by Kapoor that he had given my brother various sums of money from time to time towards the end of 1934.

USING ACCUSED'S CAR.

Q:—While in Madras, the complainant was using the car of the accused?—Yes.

Q:—Complainant has also often been out with the accused?—Yes, he was taken to the pictures and to picnics.

This concluded the examination of witness by Counsel and the Court then questioned her:—

Magistrate: Can you suggest any reason why the complainant was given the use of accused's car?

Witness: He used to take it whenever he wanted it for his purpose. I do not know why accused gave him the car.

Magistrate: Was it to keep him pleased?

Witness: I do not know.

Magistrate:—Can you suggest any reason why accused gave him money to buy clothes and boots. Was it to keep him pleased?

Witness: I do not know.

RANGANAYAKI'S FATHER EXAMINED.

The next witness to be examined was Mr. Srirangam Krishnamachari, advocate of the Madras High Court, father of Mrs. Ranganayaki.

Examined by Mr. Acharya for the prosecution he stated that his daughter was married on July 1?, 1932, to a gentleman at Madras.

DICKSON INCIDENT.

Q:—Just before the marriage were the girls (Mrs. Ranganayaki and Ruku) taken away by one Miss Dickson?—Yes, on May 27, 1932.

Q:—You filed a complaint about it and what happened?

Yes, she apologised and I withdrew the complaint.

Q:—How long did she stay with her husband?

WHY SHE RETURNED TO FATHER.

This question gave rise to laying bare the married life of Mrs. Ranganayaki The witness stated that ten days after Mrs. Ranganayaki's marriage she was sent back to his house. Later she was again made to return to her husband, but owing to the constant bickerings and nagging of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Ranganayaki was compelled to seek the protection of her father.

"She was abused and assaulted by the Mother-in-law" witness said "because she used to speak to her husband in English instead of in Tamil."

RETURNS WITH INJURY.

Proceeding witness said, Mrs. Ranganayaki came to his house on September 13, bearing an injury on her cheeks caused by her Mother-in-law. The girl complained to him that the relatives of the husband were constantly taunting her and holding her up to ridicule. They were alleged to have stated that her husband could have married a girl who would have brought in a large dowry. "They, Sir," the witness said "cared more for dowry than for the girl in Madras."

His daughter was put in a rickshaw by her mother-in-law, and sent to his house, during the absence of her husband and without his knowledge or consent.

Witness made inquiries of the mali and the cook and found the story told to him by his daughter relating to the ill-treatment was all true and so he decided not to send the girl back to her husband unless arrangements were made for the husband and wife to live apart from their relatives.

The witness then proceeded to narrate the incidents leading upto the subject matter of the case. He stated that he sent his two daughters to a school to continue their studies and they were in that school for an year.

HE GAVE NO PERMISSION TO DOSS.

With the permission of the Court witness stated that a lot of mud had been slung over the incident about Mr. Doss. He had not given permission to Mr. Doss to take his daughters to Cuddalore. The girls were rescued from the clutches of this man and restored to him very soon after the incident. It was after this episode that the girls were placed in a boarding house as lodgers and their food was supplied to them from his home.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday 1 p.m.

Mr. N. Acharya appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. R. Gadkari defended the accused.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Lord Zetland Requested To Tackle The Problem

LONDON, June 22.

The London correspondent of "Advance" cables:—

The question of the release of Indian prisoners has again been presented to the new Secretary of State by private members and others interested in the subject. In political circles, it is held that the Jubilee amnesty list was sabotaged by officials in India. Sir Samuel Hoare would have put his foot down but for his fear of being thwarted at home by diehard supporters of Indian officials. Sir Samuel Hoare did not want to jeopardise his career by some relatively unimportant administrative act. He was, however, quite exasperated, so the report goes, by the repeated parrot formulae with which his reference back of the cases of prisoners were answered by provincial governors. All the same, Sir Samuel Hoare realised he could not do anything without some kind of noise in the diehard press. Hence the idea was dropped. The new Secretary of State has no such fear and he can easily answer back the men "on the spot," who know more than anybody.

VICEREGAL GADI NOT FOR HAILEY

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Talks of Sir Malcolm Hailey or of any of the present Governors succeeding Lord Willingdon can be categorically dismissed. They are nothing but inspired suggestions. Though at the moment no final or tentative decision has been taken on the subject, all factors seem to point out that the job will go to some big Conservative Leader. The cool assumption in some London organs that Lord Linlithgow is not in the Government, because he will succeed Lord Willingdon is wish father to thought.—United Press.

TRADING RIGHTS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA

LONDON, June 24.

The proposals advocated by Sir Hurbert Carr at the Round Table Conference for a convention, regulating trading rights between Britain and India on a reciprocal basis, should be revived declares "The Financial Times," commenting on the annual survey of the Indian import trade year ending on March 31.

The protection afforded to British capital in India is as adequate as foresight and expert craftsmanship can make it, but the door is left open. As the Indo-British and Ottawa preferences will be reviewed next year and the Lees-Mody Pact expires shortly, what could be a more natural development than a comprehensive commercial agreement on a basis not only of reciprocal trading rights but also reciprocal quotas? —Reuter.

TUNE BODY AND MIND FOR SERVICE

Rajen Babu's Advice To Sind Students

KARACHI, June 22.

Addressing the students of the D. J. Sind College, Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, exhorted them to lead a simple life and come in contact with persons intellectually superior to them and prepare from now on for sacrifice in the cause of the country's freedom.

The college theatre hall which was packed to utmost capacity, with professors, visitors, and a large number of students, including lady students, listened the honourable visitor with rapt attention.

Proceeding, the lecturer said that the system of education in India left little room for development of character, because there were few opportunities of close contact with teachers and professors, superior in wisdom, in intellect, and years.

Babu Rajendra Prasad urged the students that as a soldier is what is he is by the strength of his training, similarly those who want to serve others should make themselves rigid—with muscles of iron and nerves of steel by the constant training of their bodies in order to make themselves fit for service of others.

Concluding the President said that India wanted at present persons with detached mind and body attuned to service and by nature inclined for unselfish service.—United Press.

Indian Journalists Abroad

Protest Against Bengal Govt. Ban On Detenu Day Publicity

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

At the monthly general meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association Abroad, a resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Ayana Angadi protesting against the Bengal Government's ban on Bengal papers prohibiting publication of news about the celebration of the Detenu Day and congratulating the Bengal News Paper for ceasing publication for a day as a protest against the order of the Government.

The Association passed another resolution protesting against the exhibition of the anti-Indian American films, namely, "Bengalee" and "India Speaks" on the Continent. The Chairman in moving the resolution said that the President of the Association had already communicated with the American Ambassador in London in this connection, requesting him to take immediate steps to stop such anti-Indian propaganda through the screen. —United Press.

SIR T. B. SAPRU FOR THE HAGUE

Accepts Nomination For Seat In Court Of International Justice

GENEVA, June 23.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has accepted the nomination of the Government of India as a candidate for the seat in the Court of International Justice at The Hague, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Adatchi, the Japanese representative.

SIR T. B. SAPRU

Sir Tej Bahadur after a brief visit to Geneva is leaving for Bombay to-morrow via Naples.—Reuter.

CRIPPS' VISION OF SOCIALISM

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The Socialist League Conference at Briston under the chairmanship of Sir Stafford Cripps supported the stand taken by the Labour Party in its opposition to the India Bill and suggested that the opposition should continue. In this connection, Sir Stafford Cripps suggested the possibility of development of Socialism in the British Empire leading to a British Union of Socialists.—United Press.

INVITED TO LIVE IN TYROL

Archduke Otto And Ex-Empress Zita Permitted To Return

INNSBRUCK, June 24.

Cheering and singing of the old imperial national anthem in the streets of Hall the second largest Tyrolean town, greeted the announcement that the municipality had invited the Archduke Otto and ex-Empress Zita to live there as ordinary citizens. This of course violates the anti-Hapsburg laws.

A deputation from Hall has already left for Steenockerzeel the present Belgian home of the Archduke.—Reuter's Special.

Trivandrum, June 24.—The recruitment to the Travancore State forces of Godavarma Raja, the consort of the first Princess and his admission to the rank of "Captain" has been sanctioned by the Maharaja.

NO AFFRONT TO CANTON

Their Visit, Purely A Naval Affair, Says Admiral Chen

HONGKONG, June 24.

The denial that there is any political aspect in the presence of several Chinese warships including rebel cruisers at Haichi Haishen in the Hongkong waters was made by Admiral Chen aboard the cruiser "Ninghai." Their visit was purely a naval affair and they were fully supported by the Central Government. No affront was intended to Canton and all vessels there were returning to Nanking when arrangements were completed.

Regarding the incident near Waglan island when a number of rounds were fired at Haichi Haishen, Admiral Chen said that the truant cruisers brought trouble on their own heads by disobeying the orders in leaving Hongkong and acting in a suspicious manner.—Reuter.

LT. GEN. SIR A. BROWNE DEAD

LONDON, June 24.

The death has occurred of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Browne.—Reuter.

ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS NEAR DWARKA

Baroda Director's Discoveries

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 23.

Dr. Hiranand Shastri, the Director of Archaeology of Baroda State, has discovered some valuable archaeological finds at Dwarka.

UNDKE MONUMENT

The first ancient monument he has found near Dwarka is the now ruined shrine standing on the tank Undke. The ruins of the sanctuary lie in the jungle and contain certain images of the goddess Mahisasuramardhini and of Nandi. Near the shrine there is a jar-like stone mortar fixed on the ground. The Undke copperplate is dated in the Vikram Samvat 794, corresponding to 738 A.D. The script is "Balbodh" or "Devnagari". King Jaikadeva is mentioned as a ruler in this charter as the Lord of Saurastra, with his capital at Bhumilika, which is the modern Bhundi situated in the Barda Hills.

Dr. Hiranand Shastri has inspected the so-called "Gadhi" at Vasai (the old Kanakpuri) and the Gudhaditya and the Kanakesvar Mahadeva temples at the same place.

During his visit to Beyt he saw the interesting mausoleum of Pir Haji Kirmani, who died in the Hijri year 932, i.e., about 1604 A.D. It is reported that the Pir came from Mecca to help the Moslems and after routing the demon Sankhashur settled on the island. He also visited Prabnas Pattan, the seat of the famous temple at Somnath, which was ransacked by Mahomed Gazni. The present temples are comparatively modern.

FINDS AT MULDWARKA

At Muldwarka, a small port near Kodinar, Dr. Shastri discovered a cornerstone, which is fully carved in floral designs and coloured with mineral pigments. It gives the idea of the grandeur of the monument to which it belonged.

It is understood that Dr. Shastri will continue his research activities at Muldwarka after some time, in the hope that it may lead to some interesting details regarding the date connected with the location of the real Dwarka or Dwaravati of epic fame.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PERSIAN RESEARCH

Nawab Salarjang Allots For Ph.D. Students At Aligarh

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 24.

Nawab Salarjung Bahadur acceded request Dr Hadi Hasan, professor of Persian in the Muslim University, Aligarh and allotted two scholarships of Rs. 20 each monthly tenable for two years. The scholarships are intended for research students in Persian Ph. D Class in the Aligarh University.

'Quake Destitutes Need Your Help

Lakhs Are Required For Relief So Donate As Much As You Can

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

READERS' RESPONSE TO THREE PAPER FUND

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 24-6-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.	
Previously acknowledged	Rs. 13,671-15-9	
A Student from Surat	10	0
A Sympathiser	51	0
Mr. & Mrs. Hormasji J. Billimoria	101	0
One Hindu Sympathiser	5	0
Dr. Vajeshanker L. Swadia	2	0
D. D. Kashap, Esq.	5	0
Manekial Chunilal Parikh	11	0
Mulchand Lalji Zaveri in Sacred Memory of late daughter Hemlatta	50	0
In memory of A. K. M. K.	10	0
A. B. C.	1	0
Bhikhalal N. Shah	1	0
Total Rs.	13,918-15-9.	

GROSS EARN... OF STATE OWNED RA'LWAYS

Ten Lakhs Decrease On Last Period's Figures

SIMLA, June 24.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State—owned railways for the period of 11 days ending 31st May, 1935, (6th period) amount to Rs. 276 lakhs which is Rs. 10 lakhs less than the figures for the preceding period (calculated at ten-elevenths of period of 11 days ending 31st May, 1935) and Rs. 15 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 3 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.

The total approximate gross-earnings from 1st April to 31st May, 1935, amount to Rs. 15-69 crores or Rs. 36 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 73 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.—A.P. Special.

TRAGIC END OF PRIVATE

Soldier Runover By Car Of R. E. Captain

BANGALORE, June 24.

Private Brown of South Staffords was overrun and killed on the spot by the car belonging to Capt. W. S. Wise of the Royal Engineers at St. Marks road junction on Saturday night. The soldier was buried with military honours last night.

The coroner at the inquest returned a verdict of death due to rash driving.—A.P.

BOBBILI FRACTURES COLLAR BONE

Sequel To Nasty Fall While Playing Polo

BANGALORE, June 24.

Hon. Sir Raja of Bobbili who had a nasty fall while playing polo yesterday was X-rayed by Col. Hance, Residency Surgeon, who found that the left collar bone was slightly fractured. Other injuries were minor and were promptly dressed.

The Raja slept well and is considerably better to-day.—A.P.

MAYOR'S FUND TOPS Rs. 70,000

The following is List No. 14 of the Mayor's Quetta Relief Fund:

Amount previously acknowledge: Rs. 68,070-9-0. (A/c No. I—Rs. 59,866-8-6; A/c No. II—Rs. 8,204-0-6) (which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: A/c No. I—Rs. 7,416 and A/c No. II—Rs. 331).

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers:

ACCOUNT NO. I.

Messrs. F M Chinoy and Co Ltd Rs. 500; Mrs Fatima Begum Sk Md Hussein, (President, Muslim Khavatun Bumbae-Quetta Zalzala Imdadia Fund Committee, Memni Building, Bellasis Road, Byculla) Rs. 100.

(2) Subscriptions received through Sub-Committees:

(2a) Sub-Committee (12) Banks:

Per Mr J G Ridland—

The Bank of India Ltd Rs. 1,500; Mr A G Gray Rs. 50.

(2b) Sub-Committee (22) Ladies:—

Per Lady Jerbai B. Jeejeebhoy—A near relation (in memory of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy 1st Bart) Rs. 300.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon Treasurers:

ACCOUNT NO. II

Sympathisers of the Zoroastrian Ilme-Kshnoom Class at the Parsee Vegetarian and Temperance Society's Office (through Mr. Phiroze S. Masani) Rs. 132; Messrs. Edulji Framji Dotiwala Ginning and Pressing Co., Amraoti, Berar Rs. 101.

The above including donations, less than Rs. 100 make the total of Rs. 71,051-9-0.

PASTING POSTERS IN GOWLIGOODA

Student Suspect Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

(HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 24.

The Hyderabad City Police who were in search for those responsible for pasting posters at Gowligooda have, it is learnt, effected the arrest of a student under Sec. 32 of the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code.

The posters, it is alleged, contained the demand for the removal of the ban on Pandit Ramchenderji Dehlvi, Messrs. Raghvender Rao Sharma and Raghunath Tuljapoorker and the rescinding of the orders promulgated in connection, with the playing of music, etc., Investigation is proceeding.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SIKHS RESENT "QUETTA BAN"

Gurdwara Expresses Sympathy With Relations Of 'Quake Victims

JULLUNDER, June 23.

In pursuance of the instructions of the Central Quetta Sikh Relief Society the 'Quetta Day' was observed here in Guru Nanak Sat Sangh Sabha Gurudwara under the auspices of the Akali Dal.

After the 'Bhog' ceremony of the 'Akhand Path' performed for those perished in the 'Quake tragedy, a largely attended 'dewan' was held and prayers were offered for peace to their souls.

The Dewan also adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the relations of the 'quake victims and criticising the action of the authorities in disallowing leaders to enter the affected area.—United Press.

NEW NON-STOP SEAPLANE RECORD

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, June 23.

Croizadusud established a new nonstop seaplane record, 2,612 miles, and landed at Zinguinchor, Senegal, about 200 miles from Bonakry.

VALUE OF INDIAN DRUGS

Dr. Lakshmipathi's Lecture

VIZAGAPATAM, June 21.

High pharmacological properties and value of certain Indian drugs were explained by Dr. A. Lakshmipathi of Madras delivering the first of a series of Post Graduate lectures under the auspices of the Andhra Medical Association. He described as an instance the use of Bhallathaka, the Indian marking nut, which according to Allopathic Materia Medica was considered to be a virulent poison.

The methods of purification adopted by Indian physicians converted this into a most useful drug in the treatment of Rheumatism, piles, cancer and other constitutional diseases.

Concluding, he said properly understood and studied with an open mind, some valuable drugs of Indian origin yet unexplored by western scientists were sure to come to limelight in the course of next few years as the result of research in which India was sure to take a prominent part.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS, NOT FASCISTS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Communists have taken advantage of the news that Kamaladevi and Sampurnanad are the promoters of the Bharati Bima, Ltd., to attack the Congress Socialist Party. They do not lose a single opportunity for fighting the Party and now they have launched on a malicious campaign on a trivial issue through the letter of G. K. Sawant, published in your paper last week.

In the first place it is wrong to attack the Congress Socialist Party as Fascist simply because one or two of its members happen to be the promoters of an insurance company. What is the connection between Bharati Bima, Ltd., and the A. I. C. S. P., which is a radical party in the Congress?

Secondly, we are not concerned with Kamaladevi's business or personal relations. We have to deal with her politics. Her ideology is as pure as of any other Congress Socialist. She stands for Socialism and is a convinced Socialist. How can a Socialist be a Fascist? Privately, we may be in any profession, but politically we can work for our political ideals just the same. Kamaladevi has put up a stiff fight against the Parliamentary Board in the past in spite of her having many friends among them. The Communist attack in her case of connection with the Parliamentary Board is entirely unjustifiable.

Thirdly, I am surprised at the Communists talking of identifying themselves with the life of the masses. Most of them, specially the high brow intellectual snobs used to live in big mansions in Fort or in cosy private bungalows in the suburbs. Perhaps the workers professing communism live in Parel, while their leaders live a life of comfort in Girgaum and Fort. In the face of these facts Mr. Sawant's edifying reference to the Communists living with the masses falls flat.—Yours, etc.,

CONGRESS SOCIALIST.

"The Prophet's Day"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Being a constant reader of your paper, I have really enjoyed the various articles appearing re: the above, the most recent being that in your issue of Friday, June 21, from the able and lucid pen of Mr. K. F. Nariman. These articles have been educative in more than one sense.

In the last portion of the article "The Prophet's Tolerance" mention is made of the treatment meted out to the "deputation of Christians" which visited Mohammed. This fact has been mentioned by another writer in your paper, but not one of them has been able to explain or throw any light as to why the deputation of Christians visited Mohammed for? The mere mention of this fact would create no good, unless and until the matter was put clearly before the public.—Yours, etc.,

D. C. WILLIAMS.

Cawnpore, June 22.

Unredressed Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg very respectfully to point out:—

(1) That it is extremely desirable that for the amelioration of the condition of the East Indian Catholics of the benighted regions of Salsette, North and South and of Bassein, North and South, Religious Congregations and Orders should be invited, and that they should be helped and encouraged in their noble work of establishing convents, schools, agricultural, industrial and high, for the uplift of the people.

(2) That it is unfair and unjust to a degree that heavy drafts should be made for the Zaroli Mission on our Churches, donated, benefacted, etc., by our people, when pecuniary helps are urgently needed for the wants and requirements of our people as well as for their improvement.

(3) That the diocesan Seminary towards which the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, Rome, have made a munificent donation should be located in the Mount Mary Grounds, Bandra, and opened at the earliest date possible.

(4) That the appointment of a non-East Indian to the vacant Vicarship of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, in utter disregard of the claims of East Indian priests, sons of the soil, is a piece of injustice and cannot but be viewed with pain and sorrow.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

Bombay, June 23.

B. E. S. T. Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now that Matunga has been made a Tram Terminus, the passengers who have to wait for tram cars in the Sun are put to a great inconvenience in the absence of a shed at the old Dadar Tram Terminus where the rush of passengers is so heavy. Their state is more pitiable when they are seen standing in the rains.

In view of the above a suitable shed for the passengers to take shelter from the sun and the rains is badly required and I entertain hopes that the B. E. S. T. will look into the matter and remove the grievance before long.—Yours, etc.,

SADANAND B. MHATRE.

ECONOMIC STUDIES IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6)

an Indian Political Economy, carried out such an investigation for the period from 1878-79 to 1892-93 by a very close examination and study of trade returns, especially the manufactured imports and exports and their proportion to the total trade of the country and to one another. Such an investigation for a further period from 1893-94 to 1907-08 was carried out by Prof. V. G. Kale by a similiar but slightly improved method, and my own investigation still further carried the study to 1924-25, the results of which were published in the Modern Review of Calcutta.

Meanwhile, Prof. K. T. Shah, for a number of years University Professor of Economics in Bombay had engaged himself in some very fruitful investigations. His studies in Indian Finance, as also in his estimate of the wealth of India and of the taxable capacity of her inhabitants, have made valuable additions to our knowledge. His students also, under his guidance, have done some very good work. Similar investigations by Prof. P. A. Wadia and Mr. G. N. Joshi have been published in a bulky book under the title "Wealth of India" which is a very systematic treatise and has grown popular with post-graduate students.

Investigations into labour economics have also been carried out from time to time through the Bombay Labour Office. In this connection, the elaborate enquiry carried out by Mr. Findlay Shirras when he was the Director of Labour Office is of a high value. Mr. Shirras is a reputed expert, and his trained and capable mind would have been of inestimable benefit to Bombay, if the Government of Bombay had continued him as Head of the Labour Office.

Prof. Vakil And His Students

Lastly, we cannot forget the work of Prof. C. N. Vakil and his students in the University School of Economics. Though Mr. Vakil's book on Financial Developments in India and his other publications are valuable studies, it will be by the impetus he has given for research work of a varied character among his students that his name will be remembered. Some of them have carried out highly creditable inquiries in rural areas of the Presidency and have thereby added to our knowledge. Mr. Vakil has now undertaken a new task of great magnitude, namely, the economic survey of the City of Bombay. This might occupy him for at least five years continuously, and if he completes it in the manner he proposes to do, he will leave a great record of magnificent efforts.

Such in brief is the record of the work of economists who have laboured in the Bombay Presidency to add to our economic knowledge. It is a record of which Bombay may well be proud, but if Bombay should live to her fame, and if possible enhance it, a better and sounder organisation is necessary, and all the scattered efforts must be consolidated.

FRENCH DEFENCE BONDS

Govt. Decision To Reduce Interest

(Special Cable).

PARIS, June 24.

The Government has decided to lower the interest on national defence bonds from 4½ to 4 per cent from to-morrow.

"Nominations More Than Blessing"

Move To Amend Bombay City Municipal Act

NOMINATED MEMBERS NOT HOSTILE

But Corporation Shelves Issue By Referring It To Committee

That the present system of nomination by the government is antiquated and has outlived its usefulness, was the sentiment voiced by a number of Municipal Councillors on Monday while discussing the proposition of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan who moved to request the Government to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act so as to do away with the nominations.

"MORE A CURSE"

One councillor said that nomination was more a curse than a blessing.

The subject matter of the proposition was ultimately sent to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. Curiously, the nominated members "en bloc" voted for the subject matter to go to the aforesaid committee except Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy who voted against it.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved: That the Corporation are of opinion that the City of Bombay Municipal Act should be amended so as to provide for the following changes:—

(i) No Councillor should be nominated by Government and the 18 seats filled at present by nomination should be distributed amongst the wards for filling up by election.

(ii) The seats on the Standing Committee and the Improvements Committee at present filled by nomination by Government should be filled by election by the Corporation.

That the Corporation request the Government of Bombay to introduce in the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill amending the City of Bombay Municipal Act which will give effect to the changes mentioned above.

"OUT OF DATE"

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said, the system of nomination now is out of date. At the time when it was introduced, it might be perhaps the idea of Government to send to the Corporation men of best calibre to assist the other councillors with their opinion on finance, economics and other subjects. It may be also to give a chance to a community which was not represented by general election to send a representative by nomination. The times were now changed. In the general elections, not only the best men were returned but also practically all the communities were represented. That there was no communalism in the Corporation but that only merit was counted, would be seen from the fact that all the Chairmen of the Statutory Committees were members of the minority communities who were elected by their colleagues of the major communities. He therefore appealed to the House and particularly the nominated councillors to vote for his proposition.

Dr. J. N. Choksy seconded the proposition.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi supported the proposition and hoped Government would entirely do away with the system of nomination.

"REFER IT TO COMMITTEE"

Sir J. B. Boman Behram opposed the proposition and said no reason was shown to do away with the system of nomination. He thought the matter required thorough threshing out and therefore moved an amendment to refer the question to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the amendment.

"THRESH IT OUT"

Mr. I. S. Patel opposed the amendment and said the question should be threshed out once for all on the floor of the House and not by a committee.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai supported the amendment and said it was customary to send such propositions to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. The question was considered times out of number in the past but no definite decision was arrived at.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master further supported the proposition and said it was time that the system of nomination was entirely dropped.

"LIFE MEMBERS"

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin said the question was one of self-respect of the corporation. There were some nominated members who could easily come by general election if they so desired. Then, there were some nominated members who could well be described as "life members" (laughter). He did not know if any nominated councillor had done any civic service. He therefore thought that nomination was more a curse than a blessing.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal also failed to see why Government should force nomination upon the corporation when in the legislature it was done away with. On matters of importance, he did not think, nominated members would rise to the occasion and take independent view and vote accordingly.

CONDEMNED BY ALL ALIKE

At this stage closure was moved and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in reply said the system of nomination was condemned by the press and the public and it was time it was done away with.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram's amendment being put to vote. It was carried as a substantive proposition. The nominated members also voted for it except Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy who voted against it.

TO CLEAR SLUMS

Dr. J. N. Choksy then moved: That with a view to the clearance of slums in the City and the necessity of making adequate financial provision, the Standing Committee be requested to report how far it would be practicable to increase the General Tax by 5 per cent. on properties where the rents of tenements are Rs. 100 per month and above and what would be the amount realised thereby.

"LIVING HELL"

Dr. Choksy said some of the localities in the city had slums which were like a living hell. If municipality had no money to improve these slums, it could be done by taxing the rich.

Mr. I. G. Griffiths said, the best way was for the councillors of each ward to meet the Municipal Commissioner when he went on the ward visits and point out to him the condition of slums and the scope of improvement. He himself had visited several slums in Colaba with the Municipal Commissioner and at a cost of Rs. 10,000 to the Municipality effected improvement.

"ALREADY OVERTAXED"

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar said it was not possible to tax the property-holders further. They were already overtaxed. Besides, if the property-holders were further taxed to improve slums, they would increase their rents and ultimately there would be a hue and cry against the landlords as well as the municipality and the tenants would shift from the city to the suburbs.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji also thought that there was no further scope to tax the landlords.

At this stage the question was put to vote and declared lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

A Curse

BRITISH OPEN GOLF

MacDonald Smith And Little Make Highest Scores

(Special Cable).

GULLANE, June 24.

On either side of this small village are the courses of Muirfield and Gullane. Nearly 300 of the worlds' best golfers began the struggle in the British Golf Open Championship with two qualifying rounds. The players are playing on a different course each day.

In contrast to the intense heat of London, the weather was dull with chilly, easterly breeze when the Championship began.

Notable scratchings included Sarazen, Storey, John de Forest Wollam and bourn Lawson, Little's father made the journey especially from San Francisco.

MIDDAY SCORES.

The leading scores at midday at Gullane: Alliss and Mahon 70; Rexhattley 71.

Muirfield: Lees 71 Mr. Finlay 72.

SCORES AT 2 P.M.

Leaders at 14.00 hours are:—At Gullane: Brown Alliss, Mahon 70, Kenyon, Rex Hartley, Busson, 71. At Muirfield: Less 71, Mr. Finlay 72, Gadd, Nolan 76.

TO-DAY'S SCORES.

Gullane: MacDonald Smith (America) 66 which is the record. Muirfield: Little 78.

Gullane: Greenaway (Royal Colombo) 76. Gadd (Calcutta) 78.

SENSATION IN BARBAR LANE

Occupants Vacate Building Fearing Collapse

A sensation was created by the falling of a part of one of the upper stories of the Kasam Motiwala Building No. 25 in Barbar Lane near Pilter's Road, Fort Bombay, on Monday night.

The occupants of the house, which is a five storeyed narrow structure with equally high buildings on either side, and situated in the narrow lane, took a scare and vacated the premises fearing that the entire structure would collapse.

A police constable has been posted for observation opposite the building.

The occupants of the adjoining buildings have not thought of the urgency of vacating their residences.

NEED FOR LOAN FOR FIRE VICTIMS

Peshawar Sufferers' Demand Lakh And Half From Municipality

PESHAWAR, June 24

The police are strongly guarding the affected area to protect hidden property. Owners with tickets from Municipal Commissioners and Mohellahdars are allowed to search for property under debris. The fire brigade was engaged in extinguishing mouldering flames. The exact estimate of the damage is impossible but can be roughly put at about Rs. 50 lakhs. The number of houses burnt is between 2,000 to 2,500. The Municipality are undertaking to prepare a comprehensive map of affected areas showing the exact number of houses damaged. The Military force was withdrawn the next morning and additional police from Bannu, Kohat and Abbottabad are still guarding the area. No cases of plundering has been reported except complaints that coolies engaged in removing the property disappeared with valuables.

Last night a public meeting was held at Quissakhani park demanding from the Municipality for the sufferers a loan of one and half lakhs on easy terms, and fret construction for premises of the worse sufferers.

The Municipality has arranged free distribution of food and lodging at Shahi Meharkhana.—A.P.

NATIONAL GOVT. VICTORY

Scottish Universities Bye-Election Result

LONDON, June 24.

Scottish Universities bye-election to fill the vacancy in the triple representation caused by Mr. John Buchans, appointment as Governor-General of Canada resulted in the election of Prof. J. Graham Kerr (National Government) by 20,507 against Mrs. Naomi Mitchison (Labour) 4,293 votes.—Reuter.

India And Kenya Marketing Legislation

(Continued From Page 1)

ers in the specified commodities produced by the natives, fixation of markets to which dealings in such commodities should be limited, the requirement that transactions shall be in cash and the purchased produce stored under prescribed conditions and finally that where encouragement of some new crop is specially desired by the administration exclusive licences should be issued, are the main features of the ordinances and the proposed Kenya Bill. Mr. Menon's task was to ascertain how these provisions had actually worked in Tanganyika and Uganda and how if enacted into law they were likely to operate in Kenya from the Indian point of view.

MENON'S DIFFICULTY.

The papers now published by the Government of India provide material for appraising the situation in Tanganyika. Mr. Menon could not find any instance in which the powers taken by the Government under the Trades Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance has been abused. His anxiety arose from the possibility that these powers might be used in future as regards Markets (Amendment) Ordinance. He found it difficult to estimate accurately the effects of the system of marketing controlled in respect of the venue and the condition of sale of certain commodities in certain areas, which this ordinance introduced.

MENON SCENTS DANGER.

He claimed, however, that it had eliminated a substantial number of Indian traders from the produce-trade and increased the distress of the small trader. Mr. Menon also saw danger to Indian interests from certain provisions of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance of 1932.

VALUABLE LINK.

The despatch of the Government of Tanganyika deals with all these points in detail. It is interesting to note the assurance given by the Governor to India's former Agent in South Africa, Hon. Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, that in this mandated territory, Indians are recognised to be the most valuable link in the economic chain and that there is no intention to get rid of them. Of equal interest is the information that of the two exclusive licenses that have been given since these ordinances came into force, one has gone to the Indians.

KENYA GOVT'S ASSRANCE.

Conflict of views between Mr. Menon and the Government of Tanganyika as regards the system of markets can only be resolved by longer observation of the operation of the system. In this connection it is of importance to note the declaration of the Government of the Territory that should the marketing legislation at any time have an adverse effect on trade its modification or repeal would be their first concern.

HARD TO REACH MARKETING CENTRES.

Mr. Menon considers that the ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of native produce has been more extensively used in Uganda than the corresponding legislation in Tanganyika Exclusive licence was issued in respect of the purchase of groundnuts in the Eastern province. Buying centres were established and the number of licences restricted in respect of "Simsim." Mr. Menon feared that traders in many townships would find it difficult if not impossible to go to these centres.

GRIEVANCES OF COFFEE ORDINANCE.

He also criticised the Coffee Grading Ordinance which requires all traders who buy coffee from natives to get it cured and graded in licensed curing works as having diverted coffee trade into the hands of firms holding licenses for curing works licences, in granting of which it was complained to him there has been racial discrimination, only one Indian having secured the licence out of seven granted. Extension to coffee of the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance in certain areas came in for adverse comment as an unnecessary restriction on the private trader.

KENYA GOVERNOR'S JUSTIFICATION.

As in case of Tanganyika Mr. Menon's comments on the legislation in force in Uganda have been reviewed by the Governor of the Territory in a long despatch. Action taken in respect of groundnuts is sought to be justified on the ground that his Government aim at increasing the export of this commodity to an average of 50,000 tons per annum. He admits however that in order to give the holder of exclusive licence better chances of perfecting this organisation, the area of this operations has had to be restricted. The application of the Marketing Ordinance to this crop is attributed to the desire to encourage the selective buying, without which improvement of the quality of the variety which is suitable for export cannot, it is said, be achieved.

NEED FOR SEPARATE PREMISES.

The separation of premises in which the dealer carries on his business of ordinary retail trader from the premises in which certain specified varieties of native produce may be stored is considered to be ideal. Hence the requirement that licensed dealers should have weather-proof store for "Sinasim" elaborate explanation of the Coffee Grading Ordinance and of the application of the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance to coffee in certain area is also furnished. Coffee however is only one, and from the Indian point of view probably not one, of the important native products.

The Government of Uganda are considering the proposals which would permit of the establishment of produce-markets at every retail trading centre and if this change can be effected it will be of considerable assistance to the Indian community in the territory.

"MEN ON THE SPOT."

The Kenya Bill which is to be introduced in the session of the Legislative Council of the Colony beginning on the 26th of this month has the same objects as the ordinances in force in the two adjoining territories. The Government of India asked the Colonial Office that it should not be proceeded with. It was hardly to be expected that having committed themselves to a policy regulation and control of marketing of native produce in Tanganyika and Uganda, the Colonial Government or the Colonial Office, who in these matters are largely guided by the views of the men on the spot would abstain from giving it a trial in Kenya.

NO OUSTING OF INDIANS.

The despatch dated the 18th May from the officer administering the Colony with whose conclusions the Secretary of State for Colonies is in agreement confirms this anticipation but it should be noted that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister has given a categorical assurance that the Bill is no part of any policy to eliminate Indians from East Africa.

ALLAYING INDIAN'S APPREHENSIONS.

H. E. Sir Joseph Byrne, to whose sense of justice and friendliness towards Indians Mr. Menon has paid deserved tribute in his report, has suggested changes in the Bill which should go far to allay Indian apprehensions Indians were afraid that if Tanganyika and Uganda procedure were followed in the matter of issuing exclusive licences there would be neither enough publicity Nor adequate opportunity for discussing the question whether exclusive licences should be given for a specified commodity. The provision that the Government should move a regular motion in the Legislative Council after 14 days' notice of their intention to adopt this procedure for a particular native produce will ensure both. Indeed this procedure is substantially similar to M. Menon's suggestion that such matters should be dealt with by separate ordinances.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS

Another Indian fear was that markets established for specified commodities may be different from ordinary centres of trade. The Governor proposes to give the Assurance that except for the number of outlying or unimportant trade centres, the policy of the Government will be to establish native markets at existing centres of trade. These are important concessions.

The Government of India are in communication with the Secretary of State for India as to what further safeguards are desirable to protect Indian interests.

As the ordinance will not be brought into operation until the Secretary of State for the Colonies has had an opportunity of consideration it as passed. There should be opportunities for the Government of India to present the Indian case fully in the light of comments and suggestions that may reach them after the publication of these papers.—A.P. Special.

Our European Letter

Conflict Of Imperialisms In Europe

Hitler's Bait To Britain: Poor Response From Balkans: Hungary's Propaganda: Czechoslovakia Unchanged: Italy's "Mission" In Abyssinia

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PRAGUE, (By Air Mail).

Germany's New Move

It is generally recognized that a dominant note in Herr Hitler's new declaration greatly reflective of Germany's aims and calculations in the foreign political sphere is the move to gain Britain's support. In the advancement of this, certain factors are emphasized and held as not without appeal to some influential groups in Britain. As significant ones find reference: representation of Germany's hostility to and crusading attitude against Soviet Union as holding value for the advantage of Britain especially in relation to her basic colonial interest in Asia; projection of readiness not to challenge fundamental British interests in definite spheres; and exposition of an attitude of great accommodation for settlement of issues relating to Western Europe now. Important papers in various European States give prominence to Herr Hitler's statement in his new declaration:

"The German Government recognize the vital interests of the British Empire and with that connected dominating protection on sea, even as we the other way round, keep steadfast to the idea of upholding our own Continental footing. The German Government have the honourable intention to do everything to evolve and maintain a relation with Britain that will make impossible a repetition of the till now single fight between the two nations."

It is commented as being fairly clear that Herr Hitler's aim is, to get a free hand as far as Eastern Europe is concerned, in which direction he views the pursuit of an activist policy with which definite expansionist aims are keenly associated. There is no mistaking that Herr Hitler's declaration at the moment has called good measure of favourable echo from varied circles in Britain. Great Britain while critical of various developments in Germany and circumstances that may follow from them, it is seen, holds primarily in view the security of position as far as Western Europe is concerned and the safety of colonial interests, and is inclined to take a more elastic view as far as Eastern Europe is concerned. France, Soviet Union and certain other Eastern European States especially take a different attitude.

France For Collective Agreement

France considers, as may be understood, that extension of German aims in Eastern Europe will bring sharp reactions to her position, while Soviet Union and some other States hold that such aims touch directly their territorial integrity. France views the issue fundamentally as an European Power, Great Britain more closely as Colonial Power. This makes a great difference, a fact which it must be admitted is well kept in view by Herr Hitler, who is steadfast to certain ideas and has now a greater grip on the direction of Germany's foreign policy. This difference, and not any additional love for Soviet system as such, explains the line pursued by countries like France and Czechoslovakia in the conclusion of agreements newly with Soviet Union. It is reflective alike of the weight attached to Germany's keenness for an activist drive in Eastern Europe and the attention to currents in Britain, seen as likely to serve instead for Germany in ways for holding to expansionist ideals in Eastern Europe, that touch some States closely and mean to some others the very issue of their existence. This keeps up the tension and evolves the system of groupings; the remedy to this, of a system of collective agreement, in the light of evaluation of interests differently and from varied angles by certain leading States, remaining still as a distant goal. At the same time, the extension of agreement, some in closer union with each other, giving them the character of a limited collective system, does represent the development of guarantee against a policy sustaining tension leading quickly to explosions. The danger is that it keeps up the concentration of attention on the development of military resources and leads to exploitation of situations fundamentally connected with economic factors along the line of political groupings and pushing on to what may be termed, separate collective system. From the latter point, Germany is seen as working hard to get closer to Hungary and some other Balkan lands. Moves in this direction kept in Jugoslavia and Roumania, reports state, have met no great response. French presentations also exercising strong weight towards this. As regards the attention on extension of military resources, with new developments following from closer concern by various States and several of them acting in greater unison in regard to definite issues, it is suited to cause a burden harder for Germany to bear, causing a position in the nature of a vicious circle, which presses more closely the alternatives of wider internal economic changes and keener drive relating to foreign sphere.

Situation In Germany

Germany's internal situation remains a complicated one and releases divergent forces. Though unemployment has been brought down to a considerable extent by various means, it still remains a big problem. At the end of February, the registered unemployed was given as 2,765,000. The number of unregistered and invisible unemployed together is estimated by careful observers as standing round 2,000,000. There is as such still a total of roughly 4,500,000. To a very large extent, unemployment has been brought down by the stimulation of the armament industry and lines in connection with military developments. It is doubtful whether this allows scope for further absorbtion from the labour market. The situation also shows Government's hands being led to keep up the activity in military extension schemes, so as not to let return of persons in large numbers from works engaged in such schemes again as unemployed, in the absence of necessary expansion in other lines. The general position among wide section remains tight already. Good many, in a forward drive, have been absorbed in various lines on wages not very much higher than the dole. According to official figures newly opened, total number of workers and employees increased in 1934 as against 1933 by nearly 16 per cent, but the total of salaries and wages paid out show only a rise of 12 per cent. The situation urges the need of internal schemes of alteration and care. Many are inclined to see the position at the same time also as suited to lead to development of interest in a forward policy in the foreign sphere, with other elemental forces of strength, released by an active propaganda with great emphasis on racial and pan-German issues, pressing as well. At the moment, there is considerable interest in England's attitude to the furtherance of the idea of a collective pact and new moves of Germany to obtain foreign credits, especially in Britain.

Hungary's Foreign Policy

The Hungarian Prime Minister this week made a speech about Hungary's foreign policy which can hardly be considered as very helpful to the consolidation of the situation in Central Europe. General Goemboes advanced his concern for the state of Hungarian minorities in foreign countries and indicated retention of extravagant ideas about extending Hungary's frontiers. While Hungary can be understood as entertaining thoughts for her minorities abroad, it is somewhat amusing to hear Budapest bringing charges about the treatment of minorities outside considering that in Hungary neither the Slovaks nor Germans have any parliamentary representation. As to Hungary's oft repeated claims extending to Slovakia, the elected representatives of Slovakians in the Czechoslovak Parliament, have jointly published a memorandum asserting that Slovakians as a whole have no intention of passing to the rule of Hungary, which in the past dominated over them and fully neglected their economical advancement and cultural progress. The problem of minorities in Central Europe is a complicated one, and there is for instance no way of bringing all the Hungarians under Hungarian rule without at the same time driving a larger number of members of foreign nationalities under Hungarian rule. A good deal of loose propaganda about the whole issue is done, which finds ready sail under cover of various generalisations, in the absence of basic information relating to a very intricate and greatly complicated issue, which touches vitally the Central European situation and European peace. For an understanding of the important issue, it is well to read the informative study not long back brought out by the well-known scholar and authority on Central Europe, Professor Seton Watson, "Treaty Revision and The Hungarian Frontiers" (Eyre and Spottiswoode: London. 2sh).

Prof. Watson Tells The Truth

Professor Watson admits that some small alterations, with bindings and considerations attached, may be found possible, but their prospects themselves are defeated by impossible claims and development of a situation making alterations dangerous. Hungary is led to keep up this campaign, for the advancement of certain powerful feudal interests and encouraged by the show of sympathy to it kept by certain Big Powers in pursuit of their own game. This while it has prevented the removal of tension in the Danubian region, has so far done little good to Hungary. Italy for long has led Hungary to stand by a barren course and one not without danger. But from this, Rome has now greatly fallen away, and Hungary has now eyes turned on Berlin. But Germany knows that active support to Hungary will react on Jugoslavia, with whom she is keen on improving relations. Left alone, the Danubian States, will evolve an economic arrangement, that will remove the strain and secure stability. The future of Hungarian policy will now bear a strong connection to the attitude and position of Germany and development of German-Polish relations.

After The Election In Czechoslovakia

The election in Czechoslovakia has not brought any change to the country's life. The situation is as quiet as before and there is general belief and confidence that the parliamentary system will stand and prevail. The position is no doubt complicated by certain currents discharged from outside and reactions in their wake and there is concern a care about these. The President of the Republic, Professor Masaryk, has entrusted the last Prime Minister, M. Malypeter, to form a new coalition, and one in composition very much similar to the last one with the possible addition of the Artisans Party is likely to be built, which will have the necessary majority. The German minority in all probability will be represented again with two seats in the Cabinet, selected from parties standing for active association with the State. Dr. Banes, it is certain, will continue as the Foreign Minister, a post which he has been occupying without break for the last sixteen years under a system of free election, a tribute alike to the stability of the State the continuity of its course, and the confidence commanded by him personally. The ability of Czechoslovakia to avoid stormy upheavals and uphold its liberal tradition and outlook follows greatly the initiation and development of a progressive policy. This has enabled it well to consolidate its position, politically gain an important status and economically advance as a prominent factor in world trade.

Italian-Abyssinian Conflict

An extremely serious view continues to be taken in various European capitals about the Italian-Abyssinian conflict, despite the arrangement reached at Geneva in regard to it. The arrangement is very restricted in its scope; it imposes no check to troop concentrations and its value is greatly left to interpretation disposed to be placed on it. About the latter, it would seem, that Italy has not wide inclination to reveal any great accommodation to Abyssinia's stand and opinion. The comments of Italian papers show bitter opposition to Abyssinia, mixed with good deal of cynicism, and Signor Mussolini in a new interview with his customary vigour and force has asserted, what can only be considered as right of dominating Abyssinia. "Giornale d' Italia" writes about "Abyssinian threat being open" and the influential Fascist organ 'Tribuna' commenting on the League's decision gaily states about the "uselessness of mere recommendations" and refers to "Italy's military strength representing the only sanction that can convince Ethiopia."

Italy's Mission!

Mussolini in his interview to the Paris 'Le Jour, putting forward Italy having a mission in Abyssinia, declares: "To-day 10 million people must be helped. In giving them the possibility to live as free persons on the soil on which they are born, I also give bread to all Italians who are compelled to work abroad." Meanwhile more troops and munitions continue to be dispatched to Africa. A wide propaganda at the same time is kept against Abyssinia. Close to a million people have been called to arms by Italy. The independence of a country is threatened more directly than that of any other by any other State. But there is comparatively no great noise; for, as one is left to conclude, Abyssinia is an African State with an indigenous government, the only one of the type in Africa. Abyssinia is put to a hard test: her sovereign right challenged: her frontiers endangered; and her patience sorely tried. The inevitable "incidents," one fears, will soon develop. Remarkable that there have been practically little so far. Mussolini's hope and move is to try and coerce Addis Abbaba to concessions that it might find difficult and dangerous to grant easily. A hard internal situation is also reported as driving Rome to a policy of assertiveness abroad. There is considerable apprehension about the out-break of a clash and much speculation about the run and wider implications of one.

Foreign Trade Items

According to latest reports published, Germany's foreign trade for the first quarter of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a great decline. The total has dropped in value by 158.7 million Marks; from 2241.9 to 2083.2 million Marks.

Czechoslovakia's foreign trade figures for April, published this week, reveal export to India to the value of 5.7 million Crowns and imports from India to the extent of 24.8 million Crowns. India takes the leading positing among the countries with which Czechoslovakia has an adverse trade balance, which as press reports indicate, is in Czechoslovakia receiving close attention. Czechoslovakia has been an expanding market for Indian products, and care should be given that this records no contraction. This need not happen, as there are good possibilities for directing the business along mutually advantageous basis, in view also of Czechoslovakia's being organized well in regard to various articles in India's import trade. Information relating to both export and import business in various aspects is supplied and contacts developed by: The Czechoslovak Export Institute, Prague VII, Czechoslovakia.

World textile out-put in the first quarter of this year is put at 233,300,000 lbs against 187,121,000 in the same period of the previous year. There are references at this rate, under conditions, to over-production.

National Centre Of Educational Information

Geneva Asks Inter-University Board Of India To Lend Its Services

CHIDAMBARAM, (By Mail.)

At the instance of Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the Principal Secretary to the International institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, Geneva, has requested the Inter-University Board, India, to serve as the National Centre of Educational Information for India.

According to the suggestions of the experts consulted by the League, says the Annual Report of the Inter-University Board, India each National Centre is expected to collect documentary material concerning its own country, in accordance with the methods which it deems most appropriate.

DOCUMENTATION

"This documentation" says the Principal Secretary in his letter, "would refer, more particularly, to the bibliography of works and review articles of special interest. It would also be extended to include catalogue of aids to study, films, lantern slides, gramophone records, practical experiments and educational measures, initiated in this country. The National Centre would also furnish general information with a view to facilitating collective or individual study visits to the country". The Secretary adds: "Thus under the auspices of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, each National Centre would be in a position to supply other National Centres and intellectual workers in every country with information offering every guarantee as regards authenticity and accuracy" and that these relations would in no way affect the absolute independence of the National Centres or interfere with the special relations already established, between them.

FOR EDUCATORS' GUIDANCE

With the help of the various National Centres of Educational Information, the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation is now preparing an international educational bibliography for the guidance of educators. This bibliography, says Mr. H. Bonnet, Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, is to be confined to notable books and important review articles dealing with educational questions appearing in the different countries. The Board is now collecting the necessary information to be incorporated in the international educational bibliography regarding educational systems in India.

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan has left for Geneva to attend the forthcoming meeting of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation which will be held on July 15.—A.P.

POISONING CASES IN MADRAS

Latest Statistics Show Decrease

MADRAS, June 21.

"The total number of human poisoning cases investigated during the year was 327 with 1,996 articles as against 372 cases with 2,116 articles in the year 1933. Poison was detected in 174 cases (53.2 per cent). The fall in the number of articles is not in proportion to the fall in the number of cases" says the annual report of the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Madras for the year 1934.

ANIMAL POISONING CASES

There were 20 cases with 70 articles under this section. In nine cases poison was detected in five cases and arsenic in three cases. In one case the nature of the poison could not be determined.

STAIN CASES

Nine hundred and twenty-eight cases were examined under this heading. Eight hundred and eighty cases of blood-stains and 48 cases of seminal-stains with a total number of 4,747 articles in all. This exceeds last year's record by 500 articles. Last year the number was the highest on record in this laboratory and the number of articles received this year sets up a new record.

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, State prisoner, detained under regulation III of 1818 at Kurseong came to Calcutta with his family on two weeks' leave, in view of the serious illness of his mother and sister.

His mother's condition is gradually worsening.—United Press.

TO LOVE IS A VIRTUE, TO BE LOVED IS A RARE PRIVILEGE

A beautiful and smiling face always brings you this privilege.

But you can never have a beautiful and smiling face unless your teeth are perfectly clean.

Clean then with

CALCHEMICO'S

'Neem' TOOTH-PASTE

It whitens the teeth quickly and effectively, removes the germs, gives healthy appearance to gums and makes the breath sweet and fragrant. Besides, the active principles of NEEM prevent diseases of teeth and gums. Its regular use is the greatest safeguard of health.

Use it regularly and judge by yourself its superiority over all other pastes.

If you prefer powder, ask for our

NEEM DENTAL POWDER (Margofrice)

We have also introduced big FAMILY SIZE bottle of powder.

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL, BALLYGUNGE: CALCUTTA.

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Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

MAGIC OF HERB IN COBRA

Man Catches Reptile Heedless Of Its Fangs

DUMKA, (By Mail).

Holding a cobra in his outstretched hands in the fashion of a bow, a man with flowing locks of hair surprised Mr. S. N. Majumdar, District Engineer of the Sonthal Parganas, and sought his permission to carry it off as he had caught it in the latter's garden.

COBRAS FOR MEDICOS.

The man, Kurbad Ali, who describes himself as a snake charmer and belongs to Dacca, has a contract for supplying cobras for a medical college. He is out on a tour of collecting these snakes and, while passing by a road close to the engineer's compound he suddenly saw one. He sought the permission of the garden mali to enter the compound and, in about a minute, by over-powering it with a herb, he caught it alive by the tail.

There was a flutter at the snake charmer's performance who with profound salaams, wanted to take his captive away and begged of the engineer to give him an earthen pot.

MAGIC OF THE HERB.

"My children, half in amusement and half in terror, wanted to see the hood of the serpent when it was put inside the pot," said Mr. Majumdar. "At my request the snake charmer placed the cobra on the ground, but it hissed with a mighty rage and displayed its panoramic hood in an attempt to bite the man. But, nonchalantly enough, he drew out the herb and the King Cobra was silenced in a second."

Questioned as to whether its poisonous fangs had been extricated, the engineer replied that the man had not done so till then. "But it was not necessary. The herb was there and that was enough to deal with the snake. At my request he gave me a bit of the herb and instructed me in detail as to how to use it in cases of snake-bite."—A.P.

WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

Cries In Vain For Help As Her Sari Catches Fire

BOMBAY, Monday.

The story of a woman who died of burnt sustained as a result of her sari catching fire while she was in the act of worshipping, was told before the Coroner to-day.

In the course of the inquest held on her body, it was revealed that Harkoovarbai Chimanlal, the deceased was worshipping yesterday in her room on the 3rd floor of Surat Jain Trust Chawl Pinjrapol Road, when she tried to reach a glass which was on a shelf above.

A ghee lamp was burning below and when she got up her sari caught fire.

She shouted for help. Her neighbours came too late and she sustained severe burns all over her body. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "death due to shock following upon extensive burns accidentally sustained."

YOUR LUCK

THROUGH BUSINESS. Ascertain daily forecast of the market rates of Silver, Cotton and Groundnut and earn huge profits. For one month each commodity Rs. 20. For 15 days 12/8/0. V. P. As. 5. Apply to V. K. S. CHARIAR, Hanuman Astrological Office. Tiruttani, S. I.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 7 POINTS

Narrow Fluctuations In Crossrates

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER MUCH DEPRESSED

Wheat Easy And Linseed Featureless But Metals Firm

BOMBAY, June 24

On Monday, cross rates moved within a narrow range.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton was easy at first but later gradually improved on short covering and trade calling. The undertone was fairly steady.

SILVER MUCH DEPRESSED

London gold was slightly easy but silver was much depressed.

WHEAT EASY AND LINSEED FEATURELESS

Wheat was easy on favourable weather reports. Linssed was featureless.

TIN STEADY AND JUTE UNCHANGED

Tin was steady. Lead was firm. Jute and Rubber were unchanged.

GILTEDGEDS NOT IN MUCH DEMAND

The London Stock Exchange displayed decidedly improved sentiment on better enquiry. Giltedged Securities were not much in demand although prices kept steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 24

Previous closing	11.29
To-day's opening	11.20
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	11.22
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, June 24

Previous closing	6.03
To-day's opening	6.05
Difference	+ .02
To-day's closing	6.01
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April/May ..... Rs. 211-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 24

Cotton became depressed by improving weather conditions and unfavourable situation in the textile industry coupled with the talk of curtailment in production. Prices resultantly eased under liquidation and far eastern selling but subsequently the market displayed better tendency on covering and trade calling and prices recovered losses.

Trading in October commenced at 11.20 i.e. 9 points lower than previous closing. The market declined on lower Liverpool advices and liquidation and foreign selling influenced by improvement in crop prospects with October falling to 11.18 but thereafter the market assumed an upward tendency and rallied steadily on short covering and trade buying October coming up gradually to 11.27 with a fairly steady undertone.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.22 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 24

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.55/11.50) 11.52/11.51
October (11.27/11.26) 11.20/11.20
December (11.30/11.29) 11.22/11.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 24

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.33) 6.35
American October (6.03) 6.05
Egyptian July (7.86) 7.86
Egyptian October (7.86) 7.85

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 24

Broach J/A was quoted at between Rs. 227-12 and Rs. 227 and Broach New A/M at between Rs. 212-4 and Rs. 211-8 at night. The rates at 10-15 p.m. were Rs. 227-4 and Rs. 211-12 respectively for Broach J/A and New April/May with New York futures about 10 points down.

BANKER TOURS SOUTH INDIA

Survey Of Khadi Production

TRICHINOPOLY, June 22.

Mr. Sankarlal, banker, has been touring in the South for the past few days and has been studying the conditions of Khadi production in Tamil Nadu. After visiting Mr. Gandhi Asaram, Tiruchangadu, he inspected several villages in Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly and South Arcot accompanied by the Secretary, A. I. S. Association, Tamil Nadu. Mr. Sankarlal visited yesterday Vadaseri and interior villages in Trichinopoly, where finer yarn is produced. He stayed for a few hours at Dr. Rajan's bungalow and had informal talks with Khadi workers in the districts. He also inspected the local branch of the A. I. S. A., Tamil Nadu Khadi Vastralaya and Rajaji Khadi Bhandar, Trichy. He left last night for Ooty. —A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 24

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.94 1/4
To-day's closing	4.95 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 24

Previous closing	4.93 7/8
To-day's opening	4.93 15/16
To-day's closing	4.94 1/2
Difference	+.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 24

Previous closing	74.63
To-day's opening	74.65
To-day's closing	74.59
Difference	—.04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 24

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93-15/16 and then improved to 4.94-1/16 subsequently rising to 4.94-3/8.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.94 1/2

Franc opened at 74.65 and then fell to 74.63 subsequently losing further ground at 74.60.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.59.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 24

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	32 5/16d.	31 1/2d.
Spot	32 9/16d.	31 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 24

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1) £7-0-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 24

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.
4 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 24
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.62 3/4) 5.62 1/2
New York on Bombay	(37.32) 37.31
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93) 0.93
London on Milan	(59.75) 59.75
London on Shanghai	(1-7 5/8) 1-7 5/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 24

Silver opened steady at Rs. 76, 76/8 and 77. Prices weakened under considerable selling pressure which was further accentuated by easiness of London cables. The market lacked support and was subjected to heavy liquidation but towards the close prices recovered partially and closed steady at Rs. 74, 74/8 and 75.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15, 35/1 and 35/3. The market was slightly easier under local and bank selling influenced by steadier sterling. Paris and finally closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 35/0/6 and 35/2/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 24

Liverpool opened quiet with July at 64 and October 64. The market was rather quiet in the absence of speculative interest but prices maintained a fairly steady tone.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 24

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.79-1/2. Prices declined on liquidation and outside selling as a result of favourable weather news.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 24

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) £229 3/4 buyers £229 7/8 sellers. Steady.

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£13 3/4 buyers £13 7/8 sellers. Steady) £13 7/8 buyers £14 sellers. Firm

Electrolytic Copper (£32 3/4 to £33 1/2) £33 3/4 to £34 1/4

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-6 1/2) 2-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-9) 0-9
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 1/8) £20 1/8 sellers
Dunlop August (£23 1/2) £24 1/2
Lightning August (£21 3/4) £22 3/4

RUBBER.

Spot (5 1/16) 6 1/16 paid and value. Forward (6 1/4) 6 1/4 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata June-July (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal July (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 9/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, June 24

	Rs. a p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 12 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 11 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 10 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 24

	Rs a p
Wheat September	4 4 3
Linseed September	6 11 0

The tone was quiet.

DECLINING TENDENCY IN JUTE SHARES

Securities Market Dormant

Calcutta, June 21

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:

Jute: In spite of firmness in Hessian and Raw Jute markets the conditions in our market cannot be said to be active. In speculative counters there was a little stir but towards the close of the period under review the market assumed a declining tendency. The Hessian stock figures and consumption figures as compared with those last year this time are in favour of bull side as the increased production is more than offset by the growing demand in consuming centres. In raw commodity market the offtake is appreciably larger than that recorded last year. From this one can safely assume that the trading conditions are very healthy. The market is awaiting some new bull factor to buttress the bull position which has characterised the trend of values throughout the period under review. While writing these notes, there is a small reaction in more speculative counters such as Howrah, Kamarhatty. The security market was more or less dormant and the fluctuations were very narrow. The security market improving, which is very likely, the firm undertone of the market in Jute shares will maintain itself and the values will be written up. The return by way of dividend in Jute shares is sufficient to keep up the present level of prices. But the mentality of local operators here is so very queer and puzzling that it is hazardous to risk on opinion but if a reasonable view were to be taken, we see no factor that would imperil the bullish position in Jute section so very conspicuous at present. It is however regrettable that there is a total dearth of buying inquiry from outside. The policy of Indian Jute Mills Association to gradually increase the production of manufactured goods, has, so to say, frightened many investors about its soundness but the growing pace of demand from consuming centres justifies to some extent the policy followed by the Mills Association. We think the prices will go higher and it would be profitable to make purchases at the present level of prices. Turning to actual trading Howrah advanced from 56 to 57/10 but subsequently receded to 56/12. Kamarhatty touching 590 dropped by ten points the quotation being in the region of 580. Kanknarrah touching 508 are no better than 503. The yule group dividends remaining the same as last period there was no further improvement in values but the various reports now out, of the working of mills, are an encouraging reading as the margin of profits shown is higher than that of the previous period. Cheviot is quoting 226, Orient 208, Delta 392, New Central 390, Caledonian 495, Lothian 310, Bally and Barnagore were ruling 222 and 170 respectively. Fort William changed hands at around 335. In Bird group the prices remain unaltered. Auckland 237, Dalhousie 360, Standard 335, Lansdowne 160. Union touching 510 came down to 505. Gouripore were done around 725. India came to business in the vicinity of 390. Kinnison were quoting nominally 670. In shares of small denominations Reliance were steady at 73/8. National at 24/8, Clive 30/8, Presidency 5/2, Adamjee 16/14, Agarpara 26/8, Birla 16, Hukumchand 13/4, Ex. Nuddea 66, Northbrook 44, Empire 34/8

Dividends: Orient Rs. 5, Cheviot Rs. 5, Lothian 5, Delta 10, Caledonian 12/8.

COTTON

This section remains neglected. Hardly any change in prices has to be recorded. Kesoram were quoting 3/6, Benares Cotton and Silk Rupee one, Cawnpore Textiles 2/10.

Coal: There was hardly any change for the better in this section. On the contrary prices are marked down in many popular counters. Bengal coal had sellers at 270, Equitable at 39/12, Hurriladih at 18/12, Mundulpore 6/10, West Jamuria at 13. Other scrips were also on offer by few annas less than those prevailing last week. Pench Valley were done at 37/6 Ex Div. Ex Right.

Miscellaneous: In this section the Engineering group were a shade easier. Indian Iron and Steel were ruling 7/2, Bengal Iron 3/10, Indian Standard Wagon 57, Bura and Co. ordinary 285. There was a sharp fall in Indian Wood Products which from rupees thirty came down to rupees twenty-one. In sugar section Cawnpore were a trifle steadier quoting 35/8. Murry Brewery changed hands at 165. Basti were in request at 208, Carew had buyers at 20/4, Champaran were good at 19, Buland 11/10. B. I. C. ordinary were in request at Rs. 3/7, Burma Corporation were easy at 6/8, British Ceylon at 9/4, Bengal Telephone were done at Rs. 20, Calcutta Tramways at 21/4. India Paper Pulp fetched Rupees 168, Titaghur Paper ord 22/4, Deferred 9/4, Bengal Paper 92, India General were done at 102, India National Airways ordinary were reported at Rs. 8, Pref. ord were crossed at 9/8, Deferred at one rupee. Midnapore Zemindary changed hands at 63/8. Reserve Bank were a very active market as the price was pushed up to 132 from 122 the close being easy at 129.

Active Dealings In Industrial Shares

COPPER FIRM ON BETTER AMERICAN NEWS

Silver Easy On Heavy Indian Selling

WALL STREET FIRM AND ACTIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 24

The Stock Exchange opened brisk under active dealings in industrials and interest in several speculative counters. Later extreme heat prevailing had the effect of curtailing business but the general tendency remained good.

In Commodities copper prices advanced owing to better American news causing shorts to cover. A large turnover was reported.

Silver was over 3 farthings easier on heavy Indian selling which brought out official American buying.

Wall Street opened firm and active.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 24

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, June 14, £96 1/4
Monday, June 17 £96 1/4
Tuesday, June 18 £96 3/4
Wednesday, June 19 £97 1/2
Thursday, June 20 £97 1/2
Friday, June 20 £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 24
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were firm and fairly active. Industrials in general were especially prominent. Internationals and oil shares were firmer on better Wall Street advices. Giltedgeds were quietly steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/8) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112) £112
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 7/8) £117 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £106
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116) £116

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits shars (4 3/8) 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/8) dol 3 5/8
Musical Industries (24-10 1/2) 24-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (43-9) 43-9
Imperial Chemical (36-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-9) 8-9
Woolsworth New Ford (112-7 1/2) 113-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£84) £83 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (42-10 1/2) 42-10 1/2
University Ordinary (29-0) 29-0
Ford Motors (34-0) 34-0
Cables and Wireless (£8 3/4) £9 1/4
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 122-6
Camera A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-9) 139-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (17-9) 17-9
Distillers (95-9) 95-9
Bred and Dyers (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
British Celanese (14-6) 15-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-0) 62-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (58-9) 58-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 6-9
Westerns Limited Ordinary (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (£28) £28 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£107) £107

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 24
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£85) £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115) £115
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108 3/4) £109 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 18-9
Donaro Tea (44-3) 44-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-7 1/2) 23-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-6) 32-6

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£15 7/8) £16 5/8
East Rand Proprietory (51-10 1/2) 51-0 Ex Dividend
Rand Mines (158-9) 158-9

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (256-0) 270-0 Ex Div
Goddar New (213-9) 207-6 Ex Div
Moddar New (80-0) 76-3 Ex Div
Sub Nigel (272-6) 265-0 Ex Div
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 42-6 Ex Div
Union Corporation (160-0) 160-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (46-3) 46-3
Anglo Dutch (61-3) 60-7 1/2 Ex Div
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-6) 5-6
Shell Transport (70-0) 70-0
Royal Dutch (24 7/8) 25 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£49 1/4) £49 1/4
L M Ford (£20) £20
L N E R Defd (£6 3/8) £6 3/8
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£135) £135
London Board G Stock (£99) £99

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 24

The following were the opening rates

General Motor (dol 32 7/8) dol 33 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15) dol 15 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 33 7/8) dol 34 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) dol 88

WHEAT PRICES LIKELY TO SAG

Bombay, June 24

A private cable received here from Liverpool states:—

Wheat: "Uncertainty Canada's policy and European crop prospects prevents optimism; would take advantage any advance to sell."

Germany Will Be Ready For War Next Year

SOVIET ESTIMATE OF NAZI PREPARATIONS

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The Moscow correspondent of the "Evening Standard" writes:—

Backing the Soviet contention that Germany, while protesting her peaceful intentions, is actively preparing for immediate war the Soviet military authorities have compiled new and exhaustive estimates of Germany's behind-the-lines potentialities for fighting.

READY FOR WAR NEXT YEAR.

Recently Mikhail Toukachevsky, Assistant War Commissioner, publicly predicted that Germany would be able to begin warfare by 1936.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETE.

Experts of the "Red Star," the organ of the Soviet Army, have published a long review of German manufacturing and imports, designed to show that the Nazi began serious war preparations in 1934, and that these are already virtually complete.

"HINDENBURG PROGRAMME."

German industry is engaged on a "Hindenburg programme" which includes not only vastly increased war manufactures and imports of material, but the regimentation for war of the bulk of the population, according to the charges published by a "Red Star" expert V. Winkler.

"The introduction of a general workman's passport system, the clearing of the cities of their unemployed and the restriction of the movement from the villages to the larger towns clearly for shadows the forthcoming war regulations," he writes.

AIMING AT PRE-WAR POSITION.

"Industry has been largely turned over to war production. Germany is clearly striving, by arms, to re-occupy her pre-war position in the capitalist world."

Perhaps the strongest statistical point made to back this contention is an analysis by the "Red Star" of German iron and steel production.

This metal production, early in 1935, says the "Red Star," reached the level at which it stood in 1913 and again in 1928 and is only a little less than the pre-depression rate of 1929. The consumption of iron and steel in civilian enterprise has decreased.

In other key industries, the Soviet army publication lists similar increases in production, dating since 1933 and 1934. Again pointing out that normal civilian consumption has generally decreased, the "Red Star" prints the following statistics.

AUTOMOBILES AND AIR-CRAFT.

In the automobile industry, 46,552 light cars were produced in the first quarter of 1935, as against 23,015 in 1934.

"The increased construction of airplanes has gone forward at the same rate, the Red Star declares, "and many motor factories are now being reconstructed at Government expense."

WAR CHEMICALS

The chemical industry increased its number of employees from 113,000 in 1933 to 135,000 in 1934. Production is up 50 per cent. A capital of 680,000,000 marks is invested in war chemical plants. In 1934, 77,500,000 marks were set aside to enlarge existing factories and 130,000,000 for new equipment, and there is a 120,000,000 mark programme to be carried out in 1935.

According to Soviet statistics, 4,000,000 marks were voted in May as a subsidy to the oil industry.

Turning to German imports, Soviet military experts find the figures even more significant, with Germany supposedly piling up vast reserves of metals and fuels.

PURCHASE OF WAR MATERIALS

In January of this year more than half of Germany's purchases abroad—52 per cent.—were intended for future war, says Winkler. The figure in February was 58 per cent, and in March 62 per cent.

The "Red star" bases its assertion that Germany's increased industry and imports are warlike on retail figures there, declaring that such trade has fallen off 8 per cent, since 1934, while manufactures and imports increase.

That Russia takes such figures seriously is demonstrated by the frenzied efforts made recently to catch up in two of the most important behind-the-line necessities for war, chemicals and transport.—United Press.

Need For Advisory Council For Industrial Research

Finance Department Resolution On "Efficiency And Economy Of Manufacture"

SIMLA, JUNE 23

Regarding the Advisory Council for Industrial Intelligence and Research the following press note has been issued:—

"In Finance Department Resolution No. F-16 (1) F-34 dated the 5th May 1934 the Government of India announced their decision to establish an Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau to be attached to the Indian Stores Department. The functions of the Bureau and the methods necessary to maintain liaison with the Provincial and State Government concerned was discussed in detail at the Sixth Industries Conference held in July, 1934. The recommendations of the Conference which were accepted by the Government of India made provision for the formation of an Advisory Council to be constituted to advise in all matters connected with the work of the Bureau.

PERSONNEL OF COUNCIL

"The Council is composed of representatives of the departments of Government of India concerned, provincial Directors of Industries, corresponding officers from the States of Hyderabad Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Jammu, and Kashmir, Indore and Travancore and non-official members nominated by the Government of India and the provincial Governments. The first meeting of the Council will be held in Simla on the 8th and 9th of July.

Mr. A. G. Clow, officiating secretary to the Government of India, Industries and Labour Department, is Chairman of the Council.

The agenda will include consideration of the methods of co-operation in matters of industrial research which should be adopted by the different research laboratories of the Central, Provincial and State Governments.

GLASS INDUSTRY

The glass industry has been established in India for a number of years but has not at present reached a state of development comparable with that of the industry in other countries. The possibility of research into glass manufacture will be considered by the Council.

At the last Industries Conference it was decided that a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be set aside for the provision of prizes to be awarded to the authors of papers. The Council will be asked to consider the nature of the contributions which will be entitled to consideration for the award of prizes and the number and value of the prizes to be offered.

A question of much importance in the industrial development of a country is that of industrial standardization. The formulation of specifications has considerable economic significance both with regard to efficiency and economy of maunfacture, either directly or by the reduction of costs consequent on uniformity of design and by ensuring that specifications are so worded as to encourage manufacture in the country. One of the duties of the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau is to collaborate with the various organisations of the Central and Local Governments with a view to ensuring that specifications prepared or issued by them provide as far as possible for industrial standardisation. It is desirable that specifications issued by different Government Departments are so framed as to be, if possible, of assistance to Indian Industry.

The detailed methods to be adopted to this end will be considered by the Council.—United Press.

BUDGET SESSIONS OF MIRAJ ASSEMBLY

The Miraj assembly commenced its budget session this noon in the palace Mr. Bhaskarrao Marathe presided.

After the Home Member's statement the budget was presented, income and expenditure being Rs. 5,75,252 and Rs. 5,73,461 respectively including a privy purse of Rs. 1 12,000 and the rural reconstruction budget of Rs. 500.

The co-operative societies act was placed before the house by the Government.—A.P.

Cotton Operators Look For Washington Developments

Prediction Of Unsettled Weather

Trade Buying And Short Covering

TALK OF CURTAILMENT BY U. S. MILLS

Bombay, June 24.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was steady, favourable weather being counterbalanced by trade buying and strength of Wall Street. Prediction of unsettled weather over the Western Belt influenced short covering. The marketing is awaiting Washington developments.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 11.27 but under scattered selling prices declined 7 points from the opening level and reached the lowest level for the day when October was quoted 11.20. At this level there was active buying by trade and short covering. Prices quickly advanced 10 points from the lowest level and finally closed at a net rise of 9 to 4 points. During the early part of the day a lower tendency was shown by the market despite trade buying of July and the Government buying May. Many recent buyers who sold July have, according to the general belief, fixed prices or transferred the total certified stocks of about twenty thousand bales.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 11.90c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points on Saturday. The market was featureless and contracts were scarce. Local trade calling readily absorbed hedge-selling and London realising. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 6.89d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of one point. At the close July was quoted 5.87, October 5.82 and January 5.58.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was fair enquiry and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed one point higher and Uppers advanced one to three points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market was irregular and prices sagged occasionally on liquidation due to improving crop weather and dullness of cotton goods, together with the talk of a probable increased Mill curtailment in July but with contracts scarce trade buying and covering maintained a fairly steady undertone.

The Passage by the house of representatives of the A.A.A. amendments providing for an export bounty unsettled sentiment regarding the differences between American and foreign markets and caused some liquidation or readjustment of straddle commitments between here and Liverpool. The bill still has to pass the senate and some doubts are expressed whether the export bounty provision will be utilised if they are finally adopted.

Nothing definite has transpired regarding the crop loans, the amount of which depends on the development of the crop.

Clearing weather this week has allayed immediate nervousness over the prospects of the crop in the Western Belt but dry conditions are necessary.

FARMERS HOLDING.

A Liverpool firm states:—"It is more than possible that many farmers will hold their cotton for higher values, in the hope of a disastrously short crop. We must bear in mind that revised acreage shows an increase of barely 5 per cent on last year leaving 30,000,000 acres approximately for harvest. Should these acres show less than normal yield, then a short crop is a certainty. Meanwhile, weather in the belt continues generally unfavourable. Weevil has appeared and is reported to be thriving in the prevailing conditions. Lastly, a wet May is usually a portent of a poor crop."

JULY TENDERS.

Note: Trade and Pool buying supported by short covering on forecast of continuance of unfavourable weather in the West advanced prices. On increased crop complaints from the West, dry goods trade is reported to be brighter. Private cables state July tenders to-morrow are likely to be absorbed by the Pool, state Messrs. M. & B. Stern.

The adoption by the Senate, excluding the bounty clause, of A.A.A. is expected to be known by the 26th inst. The Administrative officials declare that there will not be any discrimination between old and new crop loan as it would jeopardize the Government's interests in their holdings.

Mr. Cobb of A.A.A. asserts that acreage report on the 8th proximo will surprise the trade expectations in consequence of the recent large abandonment resulting from floods in Texas and Oklahoma.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.30 plus 07 (11-46 a.m.)
Lowest 11.20—03 (11-10 a.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.04—01 (10-15 a.m.)
Lowest 6.01—04 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co. New York cable:—Spot interests and trade buying July. Forecast of unsettled weather induced shortcovering. Dry goods trade improving.

Messrs M and B Stern have received the following cable:

Liverpool: Cold wet weather West Belt holding market but continue favour sales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

Until Washington position clarified market will fluctuate influenced by weather and rumours.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR SUGAR

Copper To Look Up

Bombay, June 24

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Sugar: Traders are awaiting the passage of the A A A especially in regard to its constitutionality and continued working of different commodities.

The consumption still continues satisfactory and the increase demand season is still ahead.

Copper: The fear over the continuance of N. R. A. having been removed and international interests having affirmed their restriction agreement, the heavy decline of .25 from the recent advance affords an opportunity for investors to recommence purchases.

Despite the apparent quiet political situation in Europe and the far East, all leading Governments continue their heavy expenditure on armaments which requires large use of copper.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 24

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept. 22-6-35.	This year.
Khandesh	294	252,918
Central India	141	106,769
Barsi and Nagar	43	107,217
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	46,297
Berar	27	400,384
Central Provinces	511	94,215
Total Oomras	1,016	1,007,770
Dholera	231	183,911
N W Provinces	...	33,026
Rajputana	700	40,700
Sind-Punjab	242	308,579
Broach	...	131,277
Coompta and Dharwar	...	83,157
Westerns-Northerns	...	62,575
Cocoanada	...	280
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	70,384
Persian	136	2,612
American	...	68,032
Egyptian and African	162	322,065
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	3,937	2,815,079

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 20th June

In full-pressed bales	22-6-35	This year.
Europe	453	353,401
Japan and China	3,622	1,043,772
Coast Ports	...	26,818
Up-country by Rail	...	216,635
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	30,308
Total	4,077	1,670,934

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 21st June 5,999 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,311,142 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,183,261 bales

Increase 127,881 bales

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	5
Amer Forn Power Gold D	72
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	29
Electric Bond Common	8 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	53
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	59
Columbia Gas	8
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	69
American Tel and Tel	128
Western Union Telg	35 1/4
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	18
Baltimore and Ohio R R	12
Erie R R	9
Pennsylvania R R	24
Union Pacific R R	105
Great North Pfd	21
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	34
Amr Tobacco B	94
Canadian Pacific	11
Budd Mfg	5
Bethelehem Steel	27 1/2
United States Steel	34
American Smelting	42
Int Nickel of Canada	27 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	55
International Harvestor	45
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motor	33 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	27
St Oil of N J	49
Atlantic Refining	27
Socony	13 1/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	25
National City Bank	23 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	395
Celanese Corp of Amr	24
General Foods	37
National Dairy	17
Du Pont de Nemours	105
Bendix Aviation	15

Total business 8/4 million

Market continues firm; prices somewhat higher.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool—
July 146 October 114 January .93
March 85 at Cross Rate 4.94

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 229 Liverpool July 6.34 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 213 Liverpool May 1936 5.92 Rs. 44 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach J/A 229 New York July 11.59 Rs. 31 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94.

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 213 New York May 11.44 Rs. 44 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94

SPIRIT OF EXHAUSTION IN MARKETS

Easier Conditions Of Money

Bombay, June 22.

Messrs. Mehta Vakil and Co. in their report under caption events of the week from a financial standpoint state as under:—

Despite a comparatively bright political atmosphere in Europe there has not been any good activity in various markets. Various causes may be attributed to this result. The first is the disinclination to do business due to the accounts closing period for the 30th June. The second but not less important is the spirit of exhaustion after an active period of profit taking as a result of an appreciation in prices of commodities in various markets and particularly the prices of silver. We remarked some weeks back that speculators had made money in silver and were using these funds to bolster up prices on the Stock Exchange. Quite naturally these prices could not be maintained and the get-rich-quick novices had to clear away blaming all and sundry for their predicament instead of their own foolishness. The next turn now is the comparatively hardened speculators who are now trying to get at each other's throats. Apart from liquidation to stop losses genuine business appears to be limited in all markets. Locally money rates have ruled easy and it is now generally felt that except for unexpected international comolications an easier trend is a certainty despite the slightly steadier tone in London discount rates. Many feel that the Reserve Bank of India will be very successful at any rate in the initial stages to keep up a low level of interest rates. Interbank call money was quoted at 2¼ per cent. during the early part of the week. The steady level during the first half of the week was partly due to giltedged requirements. Rates, since then have ruled easy at 1 3/4 per cent. per annum. Time money has also lost a little importance since deposits for one to three months now fetch 1/4 per cent. less i.e. 2¼ per cent. per annum. The weekly three months treasury bill allotment rate was Rs. 1/11/10 per cent. per annum.

The latest statement of the Imperial Bank of India [illegible] an increase in its holding of Government securities. This week the rise is by Rs. 277 lacs. Another outstanding feature is the reduction by nearly two crores in the item of advances. This is perhaps due partly to other banks repaying the amounts borrowed and partly to borrowers diverting their affections to other banks who lend money at cheaper rates than the Imperial Bank.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 24

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June
Bank. selling T T 1/6 1/16 July-Oct
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 5/8
Banks selling T T 269 5/8
Banks buying T T 266 7/8

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 155 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 109 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.93 7/8 22nd instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 9/16 24th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 24th instant
Java/London 7.22 24th instant
London/Paris 74.63 22nd instant
London/Belgium 29.17 22nd instant
London/Switzerland 15.06 3/4 22nd instant
London/Italy 59.75 22nd instant
London/Berlin 12.26 22nd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 22nd instant
London/New York 4.93 7/8 22nd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.25 3/4 22nd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-1-2 1/2 21st instant £7-1-1 22nd instant

Silver London Ready 32 1/8 21st instant 32 5/16 22nd instant

Silver London Forward 32 3/8 21st instant 32 9/16 22nd instant

Silver New York Ready 72 3/8 21st instant 72 1/4 22nd instant

London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 21st instant 13/16 per cent 22nd instant

London discounts 6 mos 13/16 per cent 21st instant 13/16 per cent 22nd instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent
3 Mos 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Shares	June 24.
Chrysler Corp	40 1/2
Elec Auto Lite Co.	22 5/8
Int'l Tel and Tel	10 1/2
Studebaker Corp	2 1/2
United Corp	4
Bonds.	
Argentine 6 per cent of 1960	97
Denmark 4 1/2 per cent of 1962	99 7/8
Italy 7 per cent of 1951	88 1/2
Japanese 6 1/2 per cent of 1954	100

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 22

July 0.80 1/4 —0 7/8c
September 0.80 3/8—01c
December 0.82 7/8—01c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 22

July 6/4 1/4 plus 3/8d
October 6/4 1/4 plus 3/8d
December 6/4 3/8 plus 1/2d
March 6/4 plus 3/8d

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

Steamer s.s. Celebes Maru, Captain A. Ikozoe, Agent O. S. Kaisha, arrived from Basrah via Karachi.

Steamer s.s. Rahmani, Captain H. Wheeler, Agent Turner Morrison and Co., arrived from Calcutta.

Steamer s.s. Nurjehan, Captain J. F. Smith, Agent Turner Morrison and Co., arrived from Calcutta via Coast Ports.

Steamer s.s. Cape Race, Captain J. Ferguson, Agent James Mackintosh and Co., arrived from Samarang via Bedi Bunder.

Steamer s.s. Bhutan, Captain W. L. Herms, Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from London via Aden.

Steamer s.s. Targestea, Captain M. Scopinch, Agent Lloyd Triestino, arrived from Triest via Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Steamer s.s. Poelau Bras, Captain A. Graustra, Agent Turner Morrison and Co., sailed for Dutch East Indies via Penang.

LOADING.

S. S. Mundra for Europe and American Ports.

S. S. City of Mobile for American Ports via Colombo.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 24.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 212/12 for Broach A/M. delivery.

There was scattered liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 212/8 but later on the absence of any selling and [illegible] fairly good enquiry prices advanced to Rs. 213/8.

At this level the rise was checked on renewed liquidation. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened steady at a rise of 2 points. The local market was steady with scattered buying.

Broach J./A.	228/4
Broach A./M.	212/12
Oomra July	206
Oomra D./J.	190/4
Bengal July	142/2
Bengal D./J.	137

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 24

Bengal Superfine	163
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F G	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F G	147
Wardha-Hingt	230
Nagpur/Savner	232
Pundhurna	218
Yeotmal	217
Arvi	216
Ellichpur	214
Berar	209/211
Khamgaon	211/213
Mulkapur	207/209
Khandesh	205/207
Jalna/Sailu	205/207
Burwah/Sanavad	209/211
Broach Fine	235/237
Punjab/American	269/274
Punjab/American mix	249/254
Cambodia	304/309
Miraj/Sangli	
Compta Good	264/269
Kampala	359
Busoga	357
Jinja	349

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 24

Wheat	5,235 cwts.
Linseed	1,556 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	62 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,233 cwts.
Castorseed	942 cwts.
Rice	13,704 cwts.
Myrabollams	354 cwts.
Cottonseed	13,223 cwts.
Mowrasseed	66 cwts.
Gram	333 cwts.
Joowar	2,046 cwts.
Barley	225 cwts.
Bajree	478 cwts.
Coal	1,135 tons.

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, June 24

50 Narshi Nagshi Panjab 144
50 Damji Kalianji Hansj 146 1/2
100 N Rajaram Dabhoi 9 on
40 Kotak and Co Malkapur 209
200 Toyomankwa K Amraoti 2 on
200 A Damodar Jalna 206 1/4
27 Motiram Vaghji Sanand Yellow 164
100 Motiram Viramgaon 193
86 Motiram Morbi 222
19 Narshi Nagshi Broach 241
50 Langli and Co Hissar 6 on

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, June 24

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30-4-0
Copper sheets Rs. 35
Copper Ashe Rs. 37
Yellow Metal Ashe Rs. 32 (nominal)
Tone: Steady.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 24

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 38/8/6; Lowest Rs. 33; Closing Rs. 33/1

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 41/3/6; Highest Rs. 41/5; Lowest Rs. 40/9/6; Closing Rs. 40/11

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 23/10; Lowest Rs. 23/5; Closing Rs. 23/6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 22-6-35	4335000	7479000
Receipts yesterday 22-6-35	1000	7000
Exports to date 22-6-35	4698000	7229000
Stock at Ports 21-6-35	1399000	2646000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-6-35	218000	1248000
Stock at Liverpool 21-6-35	682000	980000
Visible Supply 21-6-35	3846000	5804000
Quantity in sight 21-6-35	7948000	11815000
Quantity out of sight 21-6-35	9420000	12564000

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 24

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11-6
S S Caperice Rs. 4
S S Begum Rs. 4
S S Gogra Rs. 4-0-6
Shipment May Rs. 3-15-9
Shipment June Rs. 3-15-9
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 4-1-3
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-1-9
Kesar Rs. 14-5
Saraya Rs. 13-13
Harinagar Rs. 13-13
Java spot F. 4.00

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, June 22

July 72.00—40
September 73.05—05
December 74.05—05

Scattered Liquidation In Shares

Absence Of Business

PRICES RECORD SMALL DECLINES

BOMBAY, June 24.

The local Share Bazar was dull and irregular to-day. There was utter absence of any important business and prices registered small declines under scattered liquidation.

Professional operators are watching the progress of monsoon and in the absence of any outside business, the market remains uninteresting.

Tata Steel shares ruled easy and Hydro-Electric shares were quiet. There was little business in cotton mills and Cement shares. On the whole the market was featureless.

The technical position of the market is healthy as a result of recent liquidation. The market is free from weak interest and any favourable development is likely to attract new buyers.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, June 26.

100 Ahm. Advance	300 0
500 Bom. Cotton	40 0
250 Bom. Dyeing	822 8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	262 8
100 Central India	295 0
100 Colaba	138 2
100 Coorla	107 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	365 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 8
100 Finlay	112 8
100 Gokak	193 12
1000 Hindustan	1,725 0
100 Indore	68 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	82 8
100 Kohinoor	201 4
250 Laxmi	667 8
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Morarji	800 0
250 Model	49 6
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	141 4
100 Oomanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	317 8
25 Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000 Sholapur	2,300 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 24

Century 261 262 261 263 262/8
Bombay Dyeing 828 822 825 823 822/8
Kohinoor 201 200 201
Central India 295 296 295
New Great 143 142 141/4
Simplex 76/4
Swadeshi 186 187 185 185/10
Bundi 38/4 38/2
I. Cement 433 430 433 430/10
Punjab 28/4 28/2 28
Shahabad 502 505 502 506 502 503/2
Andhra 1702 1697 1702 1700 1695
Tata Hydro 177/8 176/14
Tata Power 1582 1575 1578 1576 1573/12
Tram Ord 140 130/13 150
T Steel Defd 657 661 650 653 648 651 650
T Steel Ord 149/8 147/8 148/8 147/12 148/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 173/8 173/12
Bellapur 318 313 316
B Steam 298 297 299 297/8 296/12
B Burma 347 343

50 Simplex	76 4
100 Swadeshi	185 10
100 Swan	77 8
25 Tata	3 0
500 Vishnu	1360 0
1000 Western	850 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	98 12
25-50 Central	37 12
500 Imperial	1552 8
125-500 Im. Con.	391 4
50-100 India	119 4
5 Union	5 4
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	38 2
70 Gwalior	130 0
100 Indian	430 10
40 Katni Dfd.	1550 0
100 Katni	420 0
75 Okha	257 8
10 Punjab	28 2
100 Shahabad	503 12
70 United	106 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	12 12
15-75 New India	44 8
200 Oriental	4460 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	157 8
100 Andhra Valley	1695 0
10 Ajmer	10 12
50 Bombay Tram	150 0
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 2
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	176 14
1000 Tata Power	1573 12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	355 0
100 Amr. Patty	121 0
100 C Province	85 8
100 Dhond Baramati	94 0
100 Gujarat	72 0
100 Mandra Bhon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	85 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500 Tapty Valley	778 12
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	30 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	650 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	147 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	166 4
50 Belapur Sugar	316 4
250 Bombay Steam	298 12
125 Bombay Burma	343 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 24

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	94/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	94/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	106/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	106/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117/9

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	101/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941	101/5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/8
4 per cent 1943	106/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	113/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/6
5 per cent 1940/43	109/13
5 per cent 1935	100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	106/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	100/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T	102/8
4 per cent M Deb	102
5 per cent M Deb	114
6 per cent M Deb	126
6 per cent K P T	126
6 1/2 per cent B I T	105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/10 and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 24.

The local Silver market was dull and featureless. There was utter absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two. The Gold market was quiet. American advices and Washington developments are keenly awaited by local operators. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.7 9/16.

Later on there was heavy selling in Silver by Calcutta operators which depressed prices to new low level the market was demoralised.

Ready Silver	a74 13 0
Ashad Delivery	75 2 0
Shravan Delivery	75 11 0
Ready Gold	35 0 0
Ashad Delivery	35 0 6
Shravan Delivery	35 2 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 22

Broach J/A opening 229; highest 229 3/4; lowest 229; closing 229 3/4

Broach A/M 1936 opening 213 1/2; highest 213 3/4; lowest 213 1/4; closing 213 3/4

Oomra July opening 207 1/2; highest 208; lowest 207 1/2; closing 207 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 191; highest 192; lowest 191; closing 191 3/4

Bengal July opening 142 3/4; highest 143 1/2; lowest 142 3/4; closing 143 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 137 1/4; highest 138; lowest 137 1/4; closing 137 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 3 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 31 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-35) Rs. 9 1/2

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 22

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 72 cents.

50 Bombay Burma Conty	113 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 3 5
50 Bomaby Telephone	110 4
100 Indian Bleaching	122 8
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	512 8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000 Port Canning	600 0
15 Scindia	11 8
30 Tata Construction	81 12
25 Tata Oil	18 0
PREFERENCE.	
7 p c Andhra Valley	1350 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	381 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	81 0
5 p.c. Central India	507 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136 8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	138 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 [illegible]
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 [illegible]
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	12[illegible]
7 p.c. Vishnu	139 [illegible]

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1935

CRISIS IN RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION?

Lord Headley, the Moslem peer, and President of the British Moslem Society, whose death was announced on Saturday.

WE'RE BETTER OFF NOW!

Pt. Kunzru Says India Bill Puts Obstacles In Way Of Country's Progress

POONA, June 23.

Pandit Kunzru addressed a public meeting last evening at the Gokhale Hall under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha on the subject of the India Bill.

The provisions relating to the Civil Service, the police and the military and the method of indirect election to the central legislature were examined by the speaker, who was of opinion that these put the hands of the clock backwards and placed insuperable obstacles in the way of future development of the country.

He disputed Sir Samuel Hoare's contention that much weight should not be attached to the verdict of the Assembly on the India Bill and said: "If the British Government mean that no protest will be of avail unless unconstitutional methods are adopted let them have the courage to say so. But if they sincerely desire that India should progress by evolutionary methods, that the British Empire should be a real commonwealth of nations and that to Britain of nations and proud privilege of having India as a willing partner in that commonwealth, then they should pay more attention to the views expressed by the people of India through their accredited representatives in the Legislative Assembly.

Another Obstacle

The speaker saw yet another obstacle in the way of future progress under the Bill in the provision relating to the Princes providing that the latter's agreement would be a condition precedent to changes in the constitution in important matters.

Pandit Kunzru concluded: "Salvation does not lie in the direction the Bill points out. We shall continue to say 'withdraw this unwanted Bill, we are better off as we are'"—A.P.

LIBERALS AND INDIA BILL

Kunzru To Discuss Issue With W. I. L. F. Members In Bombay

POONA, June 23

Pandit H. Kunzru President of the National Liberal Federation, will meet the members of the Council of the Deccan Sabha, which is affiliated to the Federation, at an informal meeting tomorrow, when, it is understood, the political situation with particular reference to the India Bill will be discussed.

The Pandit leaves for Bombay on June 25. He will meet the members of the Council of the Western India Liberal Federation in Bombay and hold similar discussions with them.

Pandit Kunzru told the 'Associated Press' that just now he had no intention of calling a meeting of the Federation or its council to consider the India Bill, as it has emerged from the Houses of Parliament but that he will discuss the question with prominent members of the party at different centres.—A. P.

Jail For Two Millionaires

High Court Upholds Conviction But Reduces Sentence

LAHORE, June 22.

Judgment was pronounced on Friday by Mr. Justice Skemp sitting on the appellate side of the Lahore High Court in the appeal of two merchants, belonging to a millionaire family of Ferozepore, who had been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5,000 each on charge of conspiracy and theft of rails from the Store of the SutlejValley Project.

His Lordship before whom the appeal was argued on behalf of the accused for five days by three of the foremost members of the Lahore Bar upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence to two years and a fine of Rs. 1,500 each. One of the accused who was released on bail by the High Court was handcuffed in the court immediately after the pronouncement of order.

It was alleged by the prosecution that one Durga Dass (who is absconding) was the storekeeper in charge of the Irrigation head, Hussanwala, five miles from Ferozepur City, from 1929 to February 1933. His successor found a shortage in the iron rails stored in the godown.

RAILS MISSING.

The matter was reported to the Ferozepore police who during investigation found that 6,015 feet in 75-lb rails were missing. The Police raided the godown of Messrs. Kirparam Manual, Iron Merchants, (the firm of accused Siri Ram and Balmokand) and recovered about 162 feet of rails.

Subsequently the police arrested Ram Udhar, a munim of the firm, who turned King's evidence. Ram Udhar in his statement revealed that Durga Dass, storekeeper, entered into a conspiracy with accused Siri Ram and Balmokand, proprietors of the firm, to supply them iron rails at half of the Government price. The approver was also taken into the conspiracy and was directed to take delivery of the iron rails from the storekeeper. The 'modus operandi' was to obtain permits from Government to purchase rails for a limited quantity, which would serve as cover for the illicit conveyance of other rails from the store to the firm's godown. In this way about 6,014 feet rails were stolen from the store.

Subsequently the police arrested the two proprietors of the firm and four munims (accounts clerks) one of whom was given King's pardon.

Following a protracted trial the munims were acquitted but both the proprietors of the firm were sentenced as mentioned above.

CORRUPTION IN SERVICES.

The Sessions Judge in his judgment had observed:—

"Corruption in the lower ranks of the services is eating away like a canker into vitals of the administration in this country. It is such men as the present accused who make corruption possible. It is on rare occasions that crimes of this nature are brought to light. They should, therefore, be put down with a strong hand so that the result may have a deterrent effect on others. I, therefore, sentence both Siri Ram and Balmokand to rigorous imprisonment for five years each on both counts, sentences to run concurrently and also to pay fine of Rs. 5,000 each."

Mr. Justice Skemp upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence as indicated above.

Lala Diwan Chand, Public Prosecutor, specially came from Ferozpur to appear on behalf of the Crown while the accused were defended by Lala Jagan Nath Aggarwal, Mr. B. R. Puri and Mr. M. Sleem.—A. P.

OLD LEADERS TO STAY OUT

BOMBAY, June 24.

A serious crisis seems to be developing within the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, even leading to the disruption of this organisation which has been for several years the strongest Labour Organisation in this country, having a membership of over a lakh of Railway Workers.

It is rumoured in Trade Union circles that the President Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the General Secretary, Mr. V. V. Giri, M. L. A., who have been holding the office for five and ten years respectively being re-elected every year do not propose to seek re-election, if the present state of affairs continues.

At a time when retrenchment and unemployment have weakened many Unions resulting in the withdrawal of recognition of several Unions by the Agents of the Railway, it is viewed that the retirement of such tried leaders from the Federation might disrupt it once for all.

The reasons are attributed to be the complications due to the acute differences as regards the activities of the Railwaymen's Benefit Fund.—United Press.

The story of what the troops and authorities accomplished in Quetta furnishes proud reading. It remains for us at home to make the rescue of the inhabitants complete declares "The Morning Post" commenting on the Lord Mayor's Appeal. These Mansion House appeals make one of London's finest traditions. Though the Earthquake in Bihar called strongly on our compassion, Quetta makes claims more urgent, and we are confident that through the Lord Mayor's Fund it will be met.

Heavy Fine For Radio Artiste

Used Wireless Set Without Renewing Licence

Case Calls For Deterrent Punishment, Says Magistrate Agreeing With Public Prosecutor

BOMBAY, Monday.

A severe and deterrent sentence of Rs. 100 fine and an order to confiscate a Radio set valued at Rs. 320, was passed by Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday, for having used and maintained a Radio set without renewing the licence. The Magistrate agreed with the Public Prosecutor that the case called for a deterrent sentence as offences of this nature were difficult to detect.

PLEADS GUILTY

The accused in the case was Miss Gohur Jan, the famous artiste and Radio star. She pleaded guilty to the charge.

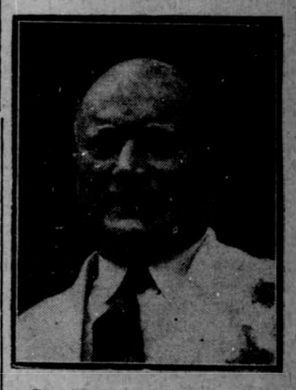
For the prosecution it was stated that the Wireless Inspector discovered on April 13 that there was a radio set in use in the residence of Miss Gohur Jan at Bellasis Road without a licence. A notice was served on her to renew the licence before April 15. A letter was also sent to her by the Station Director of the Indian State Broadcasting Co.

On April 16 when the Inspector again called at the residence of the accused he found that she had not renewed her licence.

Miss Gohur Jan stated in her defence that she was ill and, therefore, the licence had not been renewed.

Mr. G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor, urged that it was not necessary for the accused to present an application in person to renew the licence. Anyone on her behalf could have gone to the office and paid the renewal fees.

The Magistrate accepted the prosecution case and passed sentence as stated above.



Sir Henry Gidney, the Anglo-Indian leader, sailed for England by the Mail Boat on Saturday last.

RLY. BOARD AND FEDERATION

Half Yearly Meeting Discusses Employment Hours And Conditions Of Labour

SIMLA, June 24.

The half yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will commence to-day and is expected to conclude to-morrow evening.

Sir Guthrie Russel, Mr. P. R. Rau, Mr. Tyden Pattenson, and Diwan Bahadur Mathradas were present for the Board. The Federation was represented by many including Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Chief spokesman, Mr. V. V. Giri, and Mr. Guru Swamy.

It is understood three subjects will be discussed to-day, namely, the extension of hours of employment, regulations, substitution of departmental labour for contract labour so far as it relates to general questions as distinct from any that may have bearing on matters relating to company-managed railways and a uniform minimum standard of labour policy for all railways.

An agreed statement incorporating the proceedings is likely to be issued to-morrow evening.—Associated Press Special.

INDO-TURKISH TREATY

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Committee of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce had addressed a letter to the Commerce Department, Government of India urging upon the necessity of concluding a trade treaty with Turkey, because the old treaty expired in February last.

In a subsequent communication, the Committee of the Chamber has quoted the following excerpts received from a Turkish firm at Ismir, addressed to a prominent Calcutta firm:—

"We are in receipt of your esteemed letters of 18th March, 12th April and 9th instant for which we thank you. The Commercial treaty between India and Turkey which had expired towards the end of February last, not yet having been renewed, the importation of Indian empty sacks is taken aback.

"For the moment one has to supply himself with sacks made in England, so that there will not be any want for sacks in the Turkish market.

"We hope that there will soon be a commercial arrangement between Turkey and India for the development of commercial relations between the two countries."

The Committee feel that any more delay in coming to a working arrangement with Turkey in the interest of Indian export of goods is nothing short of a disaster. India cannot afford to lose her Turkish market.—United Press.

FULL BENCH FOR NARIMAN CASE

To Hear Magistrate's Reference In View Of Important Issues

Mr. Justice Broomfield, and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court admitted the reference made by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Third Presidency Magistrate, for the decision of certain legal points arising in the case against Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, on the charge of using his motor car without having his registration certificate renewed.

Their lordships ordered notices to be issued to the parties concerned, and further directed that the Chief Justice be requested to constitute a Full Bench to hear the reference in view of the importance of the issues involved, as required by a Full Bench ruling in a previous case (Sykes vs. Kelly).

In his reference, the Magistrate pointed out the points of law that arose for authoritative decision.

The Magistrate stated that Mr. Nariman, in opening his case, explained that his object was to get the constitutional position in regard to the rule-making powers conferred on the Government for levying fees determined once for all, as it was impossible to realise that in the constitution which had been given to India the power to levy taxes did not rest with the legislatures but with the Executive Government.

"Under Guise of Fees"

Mr. Nariman also pointed out that lakhs of rupees were recovered by Government every year under the guise of fees, and a very large portion of this amount was used for the purposes of the general provision revenue, while only a small part was necessary for defraying the expenses of the police motor vehicles department which was charged with the duty of regulating the use of motor vehicles.

Mr. Nariman was agreeable to paying a fee which would be considered reasonable and proper, though the Government were the best judges as to the fixing of the quantum. But when the collection was so large and out of proportion to the requirements of the department, Mr. Nariman contended that it became a tax, and under the Government of India Act even the local legislatures of any province could not make any law imposing or authorising the imposition of a new tax without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, much less could an executive Government raise a tax by means of a notification.

Prosecution Arguments

The Magistrate then set out the contentions of Mr. S. G. Velinker, for the Crown. Counsel had argued that even if assuming that the enhanced fees amounted to a tax, they were levied under S. 22 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, and were, therefore, valid.

Giving his own opinion, the Magistrate observed that he was unable to see how the provisions of the section relied on by the Crown Counsel could be of any help to the prosecution.

The Magistrate expressed his agreement with the observation of the Chief Justice in a previous case (Sykes vs. Kelly) that section 11 (2) (a) should be construed fairly. On putting a fair construction on that section, it appeared to the Magistrate that by no stretch of imagination could it be said that the legislature intended to give the Government powers to frame rules for charging fees for any purpose other than that required to give effect to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Points For Decision

Arising from the case, the following points were submitted by the Magistrate for the High Court's decision:—

(1) Whether the fees to be charged under the rule-making powers given under Section 11 of the Motor Vehicles Act should not be on such a scale as to be sufficient to give effect to the provisions of the Act.

(2) Whether the enhanced fees specified in rule 7 as amended by Government notification could be legitimately levied under the rule making powers for the purposes of the general provincial revenues.

(3) Whether the enhanced fees amounted to a tax on motors for the purposes of general provincial revenues such as could only be levied by the local legislatures under Section 80 (A) (3) of the Government of India Act.

(4) If the enhanced fees amount to a tax for the purposes of general provincial revenues and are not for services rendered, whether the executive Government could impose the same by a notification.

Can Payment Be Refused

(5) If the enhanced fees are charged not for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, whether Mr. Nariman can refuse to pay the same without violating rule 6 (1) (B) of the Act.

NEW SUB-JUDGE OF DOHAD CONGRATULATED

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, June 23.

Mr. Jayavadan H. Mehta, junior pleader of the Surat Bar, has been appointed Sub-Judge of Dohad.

A meeting of the Surat Bar was held in honour of Mr. Mehta's appointment.

A meeting was also held at Alibagh to congratulate Mr Mehta.

Mr. Chhotubhai Gulabdas Vakil presided. Dr. Hamdani and others congratulated Mr. Mehta. Mr. Abdulgafur Kinkhabwala garlanded and the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Mehta then left Surat for Dohad.

MARRIAGE PARTY COMES TO GRIEF

Girl Killed And 9 Injured In Terrible Collision

LAHORE, June 24.

A fatal lorry collision resulting in the instantaneous death of a girl and injuries to nine others, occurred yesterday evening on the Lake Road.

The lorry carrying a bridal party was returning from Bhaiperu, while another lorry carrying passengers was coming from Kasur. Both lorries coming from opposite direction collided with the above result.

The driver of one of the lorries has absconded, but the other was put under arrest.—United Press.

AEROPLANE ELOPEMENT

Madras Police Seize Pamphlet On Ranganayaki's Case

MADRAS, June 22.

The City Police seized yesterday from the "Sri Subramania Vilasam Press," Mint Street, Georgetown, copies of a Tamil pamphlet published and sold in the city for the past few days dealing with the "aeroplane kidnapping case" now being tried at Bombay.

This action was taken on a representation made by Mr. T. K. Jagannadhacharya, of the Dharmic Hindu Mission, that it contained incorrect statements liable to wound religious susceptibilities. It was represented that Kapoor was not a Muslim, but a Punjabi Brahmin, his full name being Ram Narayan Kapoor.

The police authorities, it is understood, have asked the publishers to withdraw the pamphlet from further circulation and to publish a correction.

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